

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

AND FRIEND OF LABOUR

Department of Labor X

A WEEKLY NEWS RECORD AND
REVIEW OF EVENTS AND OPINIONS

The Farmers of Canada will go before
parliament at Ottawa on Dec. 16
and demand that their
rights be respected



EQUITY

"BUT CROWN HER QUEEN
AND EQUITY SHALL USHER IN
FOR THOSE WHO BUILD
AND THOSE WHO SPIN
AND THOSE THE GRAIN WHO GARNER IN
A BRIGHTER DAY"

OCTOBER 26th, 1910

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Volume III

CONTENTS

Number 13

EDITORIAL

The March On Ottawa	5
A Journalistic Joke	5

SPECIAL ARTICLES

Western Horse Industry	7
The "Truly" Thanksgiving	9
The Day of Mergers	14

MAIL BAG

To Obtain Justice a New Party Is Needed, by Fred. Kirkham	12
Future of Farmers' Company, by James Finlay	12
Mr. Fry on Co-operation	13
He Got Wise, by "A Subscriber"	13
Cheaper Implements South, by C. H. Hart	13

DEPARTMENTS

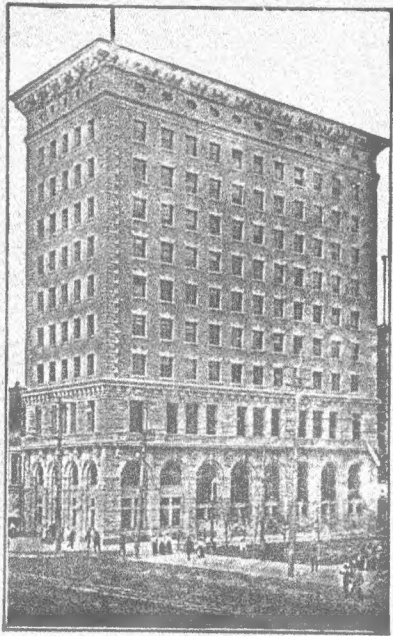
Alberta Section	16
Saskatchewan Section	20-21
Question Drawer	25
Manitoba Section	26
Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild	27
Around the Fireside (Train Up a Child)	28
News of the World	31-32
Grain, Live Stock and Produce Markets	33-34

Union Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE: QUEBEC ESTABLISHED 1865
 Capital paid-up \$3,244,000 Rest \$1,900,000
TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED \$44,000,000
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WESTERN BRANCHES OF UNION BANK OF CANADA
 MANITOBA—Baldur, Birtle, Boissevain, Brandon, Carberry, Carman, Carroll, Clearwater, Crystal City, Cypress River, Dauphin, Deloraine, Glenboro, Hamiota, Hartney, Holland, Killarney, Manitou, Melita, Minnedosa, Minto, Morden, Neepawa, Newdale, Nings, Rapid City, Roblin, Russell, Shoal Lake, Souris, Strathclair, Virden, Waskada, Wawanesa, Wellwood, Winnipeg, Winnipeg (N.E. Br.), Winnipeg (Sargent Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Logan Ave. Br.), Winnipeg (Selkirk and Salter Streets).
 SASKATCHEWAN—Adanac, Arcola, Asquith, Buchanan, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Esterhazy, Eyebrow, Filtmore, Gull Lake, Humbolt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kindersley, Kerr Robert, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lemberg, Lumsden, Luss, Lund, Macklin, Maple Creek, Maryfield, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Nether Hill, Neudorf, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Sintaluta, Sutherland, Swift Current, Teesler, Theodore, Togo, Wapella, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zeelandia.
 ALBERTA—Airdrie, Alix, Barons, Bassano, Blairmore, Bowden, Brooks, Calgary, Carbon, Cardston, Carlstadt, Carstairs, Claresholm, Cochrane, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Ft. Saskatchewan, Frank, Grassy Lake, High River, Innisfail, Irma, Irvine, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Lethbridge (North Ward Branch), Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Sterling, Strathmore, Three Hills, Wainwright.

BRITISH COLUMBIA
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 SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FARMERS' BUSINESS. GRAIN INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS DRAFTS NEGOTIATED.
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 Winnipeg Branch E. S. BARROW, Manager



Union Bank Building, Winnipeg.



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 heavy 'U' Bar Steel and malleable castings used in construction
 every one thoroughly tested before leaving the factory

BE Up-to-date
 every barn should be equipped with stanchions
 ask anyone who has them installed, WHY?
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 you cannot afford to be without them longer

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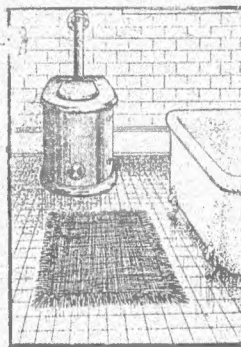
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"MIKADO" Ready Roofing

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 LIVE AGENTS WANTED

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

A New Era is Dawning for Farmers

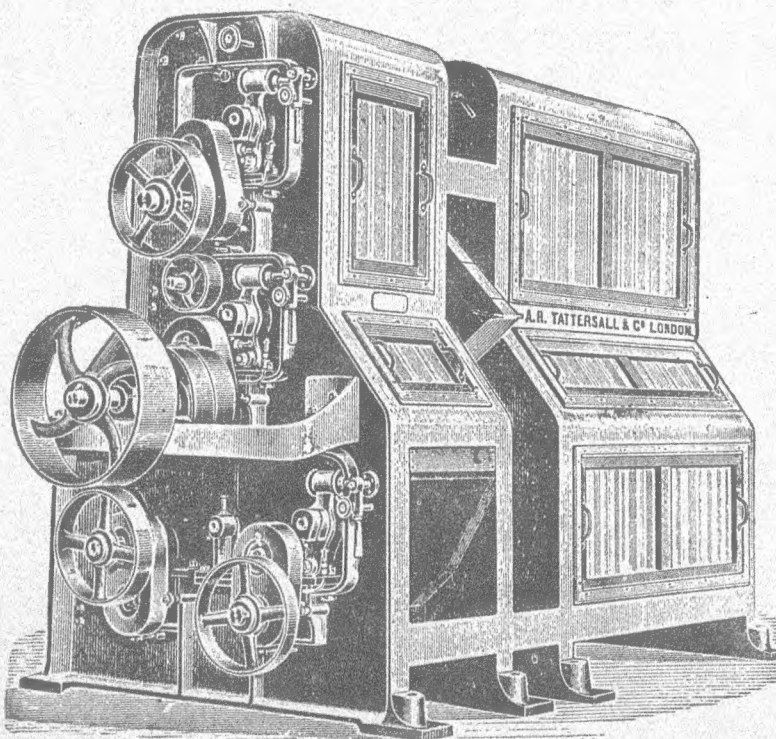
THE "MIDGET" PATENT ROLLER FLOUR MILL

What It Is

A Complete Roller Flour Mill in one frame driven by one belt.

Floor space occupied, 10 ft. by 4 ft. Height, 6 ft. 3 in. Requires 3-horse power to drive.

Contains four pairs of Rollers and four Centrifugal Flour Dressers.



What It Does

Makes 196 to 220 pounds of flour per hour.

Produces results equal to the largest mills.

Does NOT require an experienced miller to operate.

Leaves Bran and Shorts with farmers for feed.

[COPY]

Northam, Sussex, July 23rd, 1910.

Dear Sirs,—I have had your Midget Roller Plant at work for about four years, during which time I have made with it 24,000 bags of flour (98 lbs. each). The cost of maintenance during this period has been very small, and for the most part the repairs have been done by my own men. The machine is still in sound working order, and is running full time daily. It looks to me well able to run for many years yet, and give satisfactory results.—I am, yours truly (signed) C. J. BANISTER.

In the Wheat Flour Competition, open to mills of capacity up to 160 bbl., held in the Agricultural Hall, London, England, 1910, Mr. C. J. Banister won the first prize (gold medal) with flour made on his Midget Mill.

This Mill with WHEAT-CLEANER, Gasoline Engine and Building, costs less than a Modern Threshing Outfit, and will run 12 months in the year and 24 hours per day.

For Booklet, with full particulars and plans for installation, &c., write to

ONE OF THESE MILLS WILL SHORTLY BE OPERATING AT JASMIN, SASK.

CHAS. LUNN, JASMIN P.O., Sask.



Learn Scientific Farming Methods by Mail

Our Course of Instruction by correspondence will enable you this winter in your spare time to learn scientific methods of farming that will enable you to earn hundreds of dollars of increased profits next summer. Write for particulars to Dept. G f.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING
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20 inches high with sleeping eyes and real eyelashes, dressed in a beautiful satin costume with elaborate lace, braid and ribbon trimming, large muslin trimmed hat, colored stockings and shoes is given absolutely free for selling \$4.00 worth of our dainty Xmas and New Year's Booklets. They are beautifully colored and embossed with appropriate greetings, each booklet enclosed in separate envelope and are usually sold as high as 10c. each in the stores. At our price of 3 for 10c. you will have no difficulty in selling them.

Write today and we will send you the booklets. Sell them, return the money and we will send doll same day.

The Household Credit Co.
Dept. G 2, Winnipeg, Canada

With Harness Life

it is easy to keep your harness soft, pliable and in perfect condition. Harness Life is made from secret process oils and contains no acids or other injurious ingredients.

Your Harness will Last

much longer if kept waterproof. Harness Life will do this. It is an absolutely perfect dressing.

Blackens the harness but not the hands.

25c per sample tin at your dealer's, or direct, \$2 per gallon f.o.b. Winnipeg.

THE Carbon Oil Works, Ltd.
Chambers of Commerce - Winnipeg

Manufacturers of Cowl Brand Stock Drips, Barn Spray, Vermin Death, Poultry Peace, Ointment-of-Tar and a great number of Ranch Remedies.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CAREFULLY READ THE ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE GUIDE EACH WEEK. THEY OFFER MANY MONEY-SAVING OPPORTUNITIES

ALFALFA INVESTIGATIONS

Supt. L. R. Waldron of the Dickinson, North Dakota, sub-station, and Chas. J. Brand, physiologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D.C., are the joint authors of Bulletin No. 185, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture. The subject is "Alfalfa." Supt. Waldron has carried on the largest trials with alfalfa in the United States. The bulletin takes up the different phases of alfalfa growing. The subject of varieties and winter killing are given special attention.

Prof. Waldron made the important discovery that if the last cutting was made early enough so there was a considerable growth when frost came, the plants, as a rule, went through the winter safely. He accounts for it in that the late growth would pump water out of the soil and thus cause the alfalfa to harden up for winter. He also found that a thin stand will kill quicker than a good one. It was found that inoculation was necessary and that without it there would be failure, no matter how good the preparation of the soil. The proper preparation of the soil he classes as of primary importance, and that thorough preparation also promotes inoculation. Another point made is that it is important to get seed from regions that produce hardy seed. It has also been found in these experiments, however, that the plants become acclimated in the course of two or three generations and especially so where the alfalfa is grown under irrigation.

It was also found that the Mongolian alfalfa, which proved to be the hardiest at Dickinson as well as at Stockton, Kansas, had crowns set more deeply in the soil than other varieties. It is thought that this may be of importance. It was also found that in case the roots of the Grimm alfalfa were broken off four to eight inches below the surface that they sent out new roots instead of dying as would most other varieties, which may be one reason why the Grimm alfalfa strain has such long endurance. Dry winters which have been supposed to be highly injurious have been found to be so only when preceded by a wet fall, and that a dry fall furnishes the most favorable conditions for wintering over by producing more perfect dormancy. A coat of ice or sleet often brings about winter-killing, as does also late pasturing with cattle, sheep or hogs. This bulletin is of special importance to the Northwest as it gives valuable data that will make it possible to grow alfalfa where failure has been met with before.

Why plow? It loosens up the soil, exposing more of it to be acted on by sun, air and frost. Stubble and weed seed are buried, and so changed to humus. The water-holding capacity of the soil is increased, and rainfall can get into plowed ground easier and faster. On deep plowing a heavier rainfall can get in without run-off than on shallow plowing.

Do not take a wider furrow than the plow will cut. Thorough plowing pays. It is also a good practice to disc right after harvest; this puts the ground in better shape for plowing. — W. C. Palmer, N. D. Agricultural College.

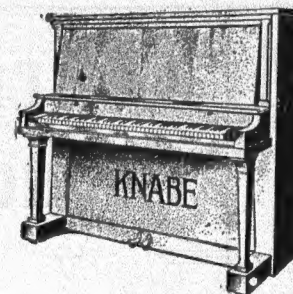
SOUTH AFRICAN WARRANTS

During the week ending Oct. 15 the number of warrants that were taken off the market was 29, leaving 1,788 still to be located. A statement showing the movement for the past few weeks, prepared by W. Sanford Evans & Co., Winnipeg, is as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Oct.
	24	1	8	15
Total issued	7008	7008	7015	7019
Located by vets.	564	566	567	568
Located by subs	3901	3989	4000	4015
Instruments reg.	4505	4619	4636	4663
Located but not reg.	564	566	567	568
Off the market	5169	5185	5202	5231
No. used during week	28	26	17	20
Still on market	1849	1823	1813	1788

The U. S. forestry service have given out figures that state that seventy-five lives were lost in the forest fires that swept Montana and Idaho last August.

A Chance to Buy Your Piano at Wholesale Price



In order to better introduce and advertise ourselves and our pianos we have decided to sell to any person resident in Western Canada, where we have no resident Agent, your choice of any of the 40 styles of Pianos and Player Pianos we represent, at

ABSOLUTELY WHOLESALE PRICE

freight prepaid, to any address in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Every piano guaranteed to be genuine walnut and mahogany with ivory and ebony keys and fully warranted for ten years.

Further, we will ship the piano of your own choice on approval and if not satisfactory to you after fair trial we will gladly take the instrument back without argument or expense to you of any kind. If, however, you are perfectly satisfied, we will arrange convenient terms of payment with you, extending same over a period of 1, 2, or 3 years if necessary.

Our wholesale prices being private and confidential, we do not publish them through the Press, but on hearing from you we will gladly furnish you with catalogue, literature, prices, terms and any other information you may desire.

Do not fail to write us today for our new illustrated catalogue No. 21 representing ten of the best Standard Pianos of the world, mailed free on application.

WINNIPEG PIANO CO.

295 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG - WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

A Life of Ease Prosperity and Pleasure

It is safe to say that there is not a man on earth who is not looking for such an existence.

A lot of people have given up hope of ever achieving such an end because they think it is not attainable.

There is no question about the profit and pleasure to be derived from a fruit farm in British Columbia. Thousands of other people are gaining health and fortune within the valleys of the Mountain Province. They come from all walks of life, and many of them had no previous experience in farming or horticulture, but they did have ambition, enterprise and a burning desire to improve their condition.

A Nakusp Orchard of ten acres, when your trees are fully matured, would bring you in a revenue of \$10,000 each year. While the trees are maturing you can grow small fruits and vegetables, and take in at least \$5,000 each year.

The climate is delightful, the scenery superb, game of feather, fin and fur abound. Nakusp has schools, churches, daily trains and steamboats—what more could you ask for?

To the man who wants to work while his trees are maturing there is steady employment in and around Nakusp, and he can live on his fruit farm while earning wages near by. We are selling Nakusp Orchards at \$100 per acre, at terms to suit you.

We can remove all the difficulties that you now think stand in the way of your procuring one of these orchards.

Don't you think it is at least worth while for you to talk it over with us? A post card to us will do the work.

For the sake of the wife and youngsters at least look into it.

Columbia Valley Land Co.

BEATON & VEZINA, Sales Managers

305 Enderton Building - Winnipeg

Grain Growers

A card similar to this will cost your local Association \$16.00 per year or \$8.00 for six months.

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

We have outlined several times the benefits which would accrue to the Grain Growers through the publication in The Guide of a Directory of Cards similar to that carried by the Swan River Association giving the time and place of meeting, the names of the officials, etc., of each local Association.

Why not discuss this at your next regular meeting?

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

Mr. Farmer—Do You Want Power, Simplicity, Economy and Satisfaction in an Engine?

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P.
Only
\$120.00

8 H.P.
Only
\$225.00

Hopper
Cooled.
Frost
Proof.

SIX
HORSE-POWER
Only \$175.00
30 DAYS' TRIAL
FIVE YEAR GUARANTEE

YOU'LL FIND IT IN THE "CANADIAN BOY" LINE
—THE SIMPLEST ENGINE BUILT!

You can depend upon him day in and day out, in sunshine or storm, in heat or cold, year in and year out. Just turn on the switch give the fly wheels a turn or two, and he is ready for work. He never shirks, but is always ready and willing to help you—

HOW?

You will ask yourself the question!

How can these people sell an engine for about half the price as formerly asked us. Well! here's the answer, competition has nothing to do with our prices, nor has any combination, we sell them to you on a 1 profit basis, from factory to farm, we aim to give the farmer a square deal and we are, every part of these engines is turned out by automatic machinery which can't go wrong, every part is interchangeable, another reason lies in the fact that we have no experts to bother you, we don't need them, this engine is built and tested so well before it leaves the factory that any man or boy can run them. We have no salesmen, except the engines themselves, and they are built in one of the largest and best equipped engine factories in America.

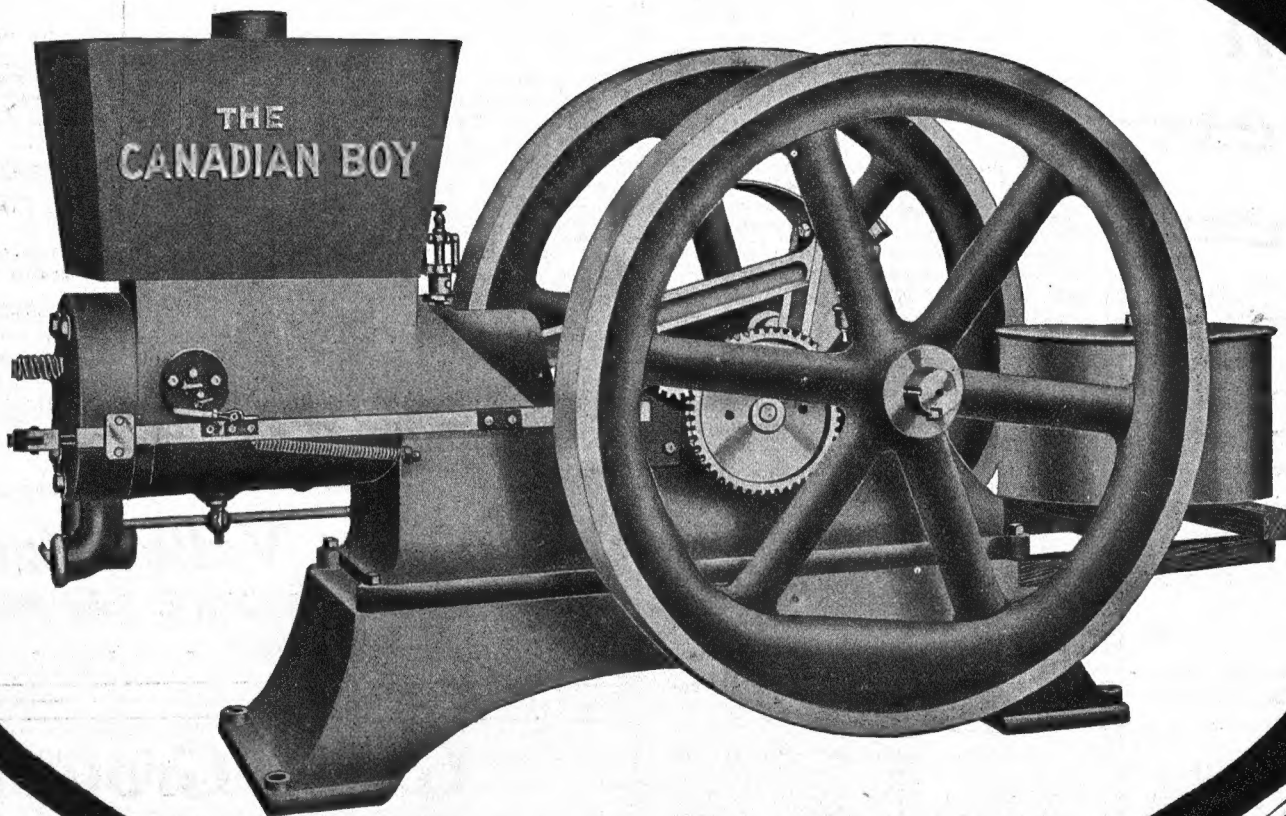
Just a Word about Quality

We have as good and as honest an engine as it is possible for human ingenuity to build, with all the troublesome parts, like gasoline pumps, etc.; discarded, every bearing is made of the material that wears the longest, there is not a dishonest screw or bolt or casting or bit of workmanship in any of these engines; because we know this to be true we can make you this fair and open offer of 30 days trial and 5 year guarantee.

Let me ask you something.

If you buy an engine from some dealer, jobber or salesman, and pay 3 profits, say \$150.00, does the fact that you did that, and paid them that profit make that particular engine a better engine for you, no indeed, they talk quality as an excuse for high prices but it is a matter of 3 profits against one and they want you to pay it; we guarantee the quality of these engines, and we let you be the judge. Can you beat it?

THE CANADIAN BOY



1 $\frac{1}{2}$ H.P.
"Chore Boy"
\$50.00.

2 $\frac{1}{4}$ H.P.
"Hired Man" \$65.00.

Use the Coupon. Tell us what you require engine for and we will tell you the right size to buy. We have them on wood skids and portable as well.

THE PRICE IS RIGHT. THE QUALITY IS RIGHT. We give you a Thirty Days' Trial and a 5 Year Guarantee. What more could you ask. Give us a trial and prove it.

C. S. JUDSON CO., 288 Princess St., Winnipeg

CUT THIS OUT AND MAIL IT TO US
C. S. JUDSON CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Gentlemen—Send me your Engine Catalogue, free, with full particulars.
Name.....
P.O.....
Town.....
Province.....



Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.

Canadian Subscriptions, \$1.00 per year in advance.
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Advertising Rates on Application.

Address all communications to The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg.

Change of copy and New Matter must be received not later than Friday noon each week to ensure insertion.

OCTOBER 26th, 1910

THE MARCH ON OTTAWA

Arrangements are almost completed for the most tremendous project which the farmers of Canada have yet undertaken, namely, the sending of a large farmers' delegation to Ottawa to meet parliament and to present the demands of the farmers for legislation that will give a square deal to all. The Dominion Grange has already sent out a call to the local organizations throughout Ontario to appoint their delegates and be ready to move to Ottawa when the date is fixed. The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has also issued a similar call to the local branches. It is expected that action will be taken in Alberta and Saskatchewan within a few days. It is probable that there will be at least 100 farmers at Ottawa to meet the parliament in December. They will represent the articulate voice of at least 4,000,000 people in Canada who make their living by farming. Surely they should command the utmost respect of the Ottawa legislators. There is no difference of feeling among the farmers of Canada on the tariff question, and the presentation that will be made at Ottawa will not be a selfish one, but will be in the interest of the people of Canada as a whole. It will be a demand that the tariff schedule be altered so that special interests will not be able to levy toll upon the people as they are now doing. In addition there will be the peculiarly Western problems that were presented to Sir Wilfrid Laurier last summer. The farmers of Canada are in deadly earnest and have awakened to the fact that when standing side by side they possess immense power. They are determined to use that power for the righting of economic wrongs and the securing of justice. The farmers are not asking for any legislation that will allow them to rob other classes but merely for legislation that will prevent other classes from robbing them. It is in the interests of the cause of good government throughout Canada, that every local farmers' organization in the West should be represented in the Ottawa delegation. If it is financially possible it would be wise if the local branches could send more than one delegate, but at least one should be sent. Not every farmer who goes to Ottawa will have the opportunity of presenting his individual views to parliament. To be effective the whole scheme must be worked out on a proper and business-like

basis. The demands must be presented in a clear cut manner and the reasons set forth to support them. When the tariff case is thus presented at Ottawa and is unanimously endorsed by the 600 delegates present it will not only stir the Dominion parliament to action but will have a marked effect upon every civilized country in the world. For many decades the farmers have been the underdogs, and without their organizations they would always be subject to toll from the privileged classes, but when organized and united they can demand their rights and come into their own. A presentation on the Hudson Bay Railway question will convince parliament that the West is not to be trifled with, and that the road to the Bay must be owned and operated by the government so as to afford real competition in freight rates, of which there is none at the present time. The whole question of public ownership should also be set out. The Terminal Elevator question will also be a subject to be dealt with and it should be impressed upon parliament that nothing short of government ownership and control of the Terminals at the lake front and at the Pacific Coast will afford any relief to the farmers. The great need of a proper chilled meat system will also receive due attention and parliament be urged to take up the matter and provide relief from the present monopolistic condition in the West. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has promised that the Co-Operative Bill shall be passed, but there will be tremendous opposition to it, so that the farmers can well afford to present a clear cut case on this question. Also we predict that the Ottawa delegation if properly managed, as we believe it will be, will prove to be one of the very best possible means of showing the farmers of Canada their opportunity and of cementing together the farmers' organizations of all the provinces where they can demand a protection of their interests by the Federal legislature. For Western Canada particularly this should prove a means of strengthening the organizations and of attracting thousands of farmers who have hitherto held aloof from the farmers' organizations. Let the march on Ottawa proceed and let justice be secured.

A JOURNALISTIC JOKE

The Daily News of Calgary has gone into liquidation and tenders are now being called for the purchase of its plant. The News has been conducted for several years as an "independent" daily paper as a sort of protest against the two straight party daily papers in Calgary. The other day when the case came into court, Judge Stewart read out the names of the shareholders of the paper and among them were the following: Hon. Frank Oliver, Hon. A. C. Rutherford, Hon. C. W. Cross, Hon. W. H. Cushing, Hon. W. F. Fendley. The mention of these gentlemen as shareholders of an "independent" newspaper naturally caused a smile in court. It shows the way that most of our "independent" journals are conducted. Of course The News could give fully "independent" and unbiased political news! It would be interesting and instructive to the people of Canada if they should see a list of the shareholders of the leading daily papers. Practically every politician of any size in Canada has a newspaper in his hip pocket. Our Canadian politicians are afraid of independent criticism which explains the reason why they buy the newspapers and hire editors to eulogize them. With this style of independent journalism in Canada, it is easy to see how the public mind is poisoned. It is not confined to one side of politics, but both sides are at the same game.

The United Farmers of Alberta will hold their annual convention on January 17, 18 and 19. The Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention will be held in Brandon on January 24, 25, and 26. At these conventions there will be a feeling that more progress has been made

during the past year towards accomplishing the ends which the associations have in view than during any one year in the history of the farmers' organizations.

THE LUMBERMEN'S NEW DEAL

A dispatch from Vancouver says that arrangements have been made between the British Columbia lumbermen and the retail dealers of the Prairie Provinces by which no American lumber will be handled by the latter. The aim is to cut out the sale of American lumber entirely, and the dispatch says it will mean at least 200,000,000 more feet of lumber must come from the British Columbia mills to the prairie henceforth. The dispatch from Vancouver is worded to give the impression that the price of the lumber will not be enhanced in any way despite this new combine which boycotts the American product. The farmers of the Prairie will be glad to purchase Canadian lumber always if they can do so at a reasonable price. But we will be greatly surprised if this new venture does not prove to be a combine that will take additional toll from the farmer. The farmers know the quality of lumber when they see it and there is no danger of them being fooled in the purchase of "the cheap product from the American side." The lumbermen have, for years, been anxious to add to their income by the aid of a tariff, but finding that source unavailable they have now got down to the modern method of a combine. This combine prevents every retail dealer in the province from handling any American lumber and if it does not also prove the most expensive combine that has yet struck Western Canada, we will be surprised and gratified.

THE CEMENT COMBINE

Next to iron and steel there is no commodity that is coming into such general use in all kinds of structures as cement, and as lumber becomes scarcer and higher in price, increased use will be made of cement. Ten years ago there was manufactured in Canada 250,209 barrels; last year this amount was increased to 4,010,180 barrels. This increased consumption led to the establishment of many manufactories for the production of cement in Canada. The government also, in accordance with its avowed purpose of encouraging home industry, granted protection to all cement of 12½ cents per 100 pounds and bags in which cement and lime are imported, 20 per cent., figuring out a total protection of about 30 per cent. The effect of this high protection was the decreasing of imports of cement, notwithstanding the fact that there was increasing demand from year to year. In 1905 we imported cement to the value of \$1,234,649; in 1909 the import fell to \$475,676. At the same time the home manufacture of cement increased from \$1,192,014 in 1905, to \$5,266,008 in 1909. The establishments for manufacturing cement are well distributed all over Canada, from Calgary in the West to Ottawa in the East, and to the ordinary observer, with protection against outsiders sufficiently high to discourage importations, one would naturally expect that each of the manufacturers, so widely separated, would continue to manufacture cement and supply it to his customers in the usual business way. But those manufacturers were, in a measure, in competition, and had the tendency of preventing those engaged in the business from making undue profits, hence the idea of forming a merger and absorbing all the companies engaged in the business of manufacturing cement. As will be seen on the table (page 14), reproduced from the Monetary Times of September 24, the Canada Cement Company absorbed eleven individual companies with a combined capital of \$17,750,000. The merger concerned is capitalized at \$38,000,000 and has issued:

Common Stock	\$13,500,000
Preferred Stock	10,500,000
Bonds	5,000,000

Total \$29,000,000
as against \$17,750,000, the total capital of

the individual companies. For anything that appears on the surface, none of this additional issue has gone into the improvement of the property absorbed by the merger. Readers will notice that the price of cement will have to be increased so as to provide dividends on a capital of \$29,000,000 instead of on a former capital of \$17,750,000. Then, no doubt, as soon as the business can pay dividends on the common stock, the further capital of \$9,000,000 retained in the treasury will be issued to the shareholders and dividends declared thereupon. In can be no longer contended that this is an infant industry and requires protection in order to establish itself. The high duty practically gives the Canadian manufacturers the whole market, and enables them to unduly enhance the price of cement to consumers. Cement is now used in every farm building and improvement on the farm, and is an item of considerable importance to all progressive farmers. It becomes the duty of the government, now that it has been clearly established that a combine exists in the cement industry of Canada, to remove the customs tariff so as to admit of competition from foreign countries. Cement being a heavy commodity, freight charges form quite an item of expense, and that of itself would be sufficient protection for Canadian manufacturers as against United States cement manufacturers. As the Canada Cement Company have their factories distributed over the country, they have no freight to pay on the raw material and their market is within comparatively easy distance of the manufacturing establishments. Again, as a revenue producer cement is a failure. Last year the government collected \$159,077 of revenue, while by reason of the protection, the manufacturers were enabled to enhance the price of their product to the consumer by the amount of the protection, which last year amounted to 33 per cent., giving the manufacturer the added 33 per cent. to the price of \$5,266,008 worth of their goods. In other words, to produce a revenue of \$159,077 the government enabled the cement manufacturers to levy a tax on the consumer of cement, of upwards of \$1,700,000.

ORGANIZE AND GET YOUR RIGHTS

The organization season is now beginning in all the Western provinces and will continue for the next four months. With the impetus that has been given to the farmers cause during the past summer and the plans that have been made for the winter there should be at least 15,000 new members added to the Western associations. This seems a very small number considering the great farming population of the country. But farmers are rapidly awakening to a sense of their rights and are realizing that there is only one way to secure them—through organization. Through an efficient organization all things can be accomplished. Without organization nothing can be done. Good officers are absolutely necessary in the local branches if these organizations are to be as efficient as they should be. The secretary should be a well informed man and should be living within a convenient distance from the post office so that he can receive and dispatch his mail promptly. The aim of every branch should be to have on its membership roll every farmer in the locality. Anything short of this shows a lack somewhere. Then in addition to having the name on the membership roll each member should be active in promoting the welfare of the farming interests. It does not seem hardly possible that a farmer can hold back when it is clearly shown to him what a great benefit the farmers' organizations have bestowed upon this country. Every member of a local branch should not only take a part in the work of the association but should devote time to reading and studying some special subject which appeals to him. Regular meetings should be held all through the winter and a definite subject should be discussed. Every branch has plenty of members possessing sufficient ability to prepare instructive addresses upon such subjects as

the tariff, taxation of land values, the elevator situation and its remedy, Direct Legislation, the defects in Canadian railway legislation, the dissipation of our natural resources, or a score of equally other important subjects. Then there are questions relating to the grain trade, to the securing of clean seed and also seed selection. If each member is willing to help and does not want to leave the whole burden on a few, things will go ahead with wonderful progress and every man will become intensely interested in the association. Then again to aid the local associations there must be an efficient central organization in each province. Up to the present time the work of the central organizations have been handicapped for lack of funds. This will largely be overcome by the progress of the life membership scheme and also by the increase in the membership of the associations. Each of the associations should maintain a permanent central office with a permanent secretary whose salary should be sufficient to enable him to devote his entire time to the work. The secretary could represent the association in all large matters pertaining to legislation and general matters of policy. There is more of such work than any man can do. An assistant secretary could attend to the routine matters and to the organization work. The office also needs a capable stenographer. Through such an organization the work of the association could be kept up all the year round and the interests of the farmers watched at all times. Of course it will cost money to maintain such an organization but the farmers of the West will be glad to pay for the best service they can secure. The best is what they are looking for and they must have it. When there is a permanent and efficient organization among the three associations the farmers associations will become the most powerful engine for the betterment of conditions that Canada has ever seen.

PUBLIC OWNED ROAD TO BAY

There is no doubt but that Western Canada is well supplied with railways and that they have played a most important part in the opening up of the country. The railways are most important to any country and we must have them. The trouble is that too often the price is too high. That is the trouble in Western Canada. The price is far too high and by appearances the end is not yet. We have only to look over the history of railroads to see how great the cost has been. In the beginning was the C. P. R. At its inception the government of Canada gave outright to the promoters of the C. P. R., property of sufficient value to build two roads across the continent. The entire railway was built with the people's money and then \$25,000,000 cash was added as a gift. But worse still the company was given a free license to plunder the people for all time to come. The Crow's Nest Pass deal put another plum of millions in value into the pockets of the railway magnates. Then came on the Canadian Northern Railway and adopted a new style of business. In addition to enormous land grants, the men behind the C. N. R. tapped every provincial treasury as well as the people's money at Ottawa. They were given enough money to build their railways and no restrictions of any importance were placed upon them. Lastly came the new national highway, the Grand Trunk Pacific. The eastern half was built by the government to be given to the railway company; the western half was given all kinds of assistance and concessions sufficient to build the road. The G. T. P. across the prairies held up all the towns for tribute, and the "men behind" got into the towns site game to an extent to make millions. In addition to what has been done for these railways they are still allowed to exact from the people "all the traffic will bear." The railway commission has no power over freight rates unless they are discriminatory. The commission cannot touch a railway combine. The people of Canada are paying dearly for their railways every

year. When railway legislation is passed in the federal or provincial legislatures the railway men are notified in advance and nothing of a serious nature is allowed to go into law. Railway legislation is always in favor of the railways and the robbery of the people under our railway laws in Canada is not exceeded by the extortion under the protective tariff. The most important part—to the railways—played by our governments in railway legislation, is the granting of new loans or permission to water stock. Our governments do this regularly, despite their full knowledge of the way in which the railways are robbing the country. The railway combine must receive the attention of the organized farmers if they are to do their duty. Now in the face of this, the farmers of the West are told that they cannot have government ownership and operation of the Hudson's Bay Railway. Why? The government says they can't operate the road satisfactorily. Well, that is surely no compliment to the executive ability of the Ottawa government. We will guarantee that the government can't rob the people any more than the present roads. The only hope for relief is for public ownership and operation of the road to the Bay. If we do not get it then the shackles are forever fastened upon the people of the West. When the farmers go to Ottawa they must tell parliament in plain terms that there must be competition in freight rates in the West. Special privilege must cease and the common people be given a show.

Years ago when the National Policy of Protective Tariffs was inaugurated in Canada it was upon the principle of building up a great nation. As the fallacy was seen the protected classes saw the need of bolstering up their case. They declared that the foreigner paid the tariff; that Protection meant prosperity; that patriotism demanded that Canadians buy Canadian made goods; that Canadian industries without protection could not compete with foreign manufactures. Then they carried on educational campaigns along "Made in Canada" lines and "Canada for (2500) Canadians." One by one these balloons have been punctured and the farmers of Canada have seen through the game that has been taking money from their pockets for the benefit of the privileged classes. The manufacturers have been driven from pillar to post in an endeavor to find a sound theory to support their arguments. Now they have practically abandoned their principles and are down to brass tacks where the farmers can understand them. The slogan of the protected interests to-day reads "Principles be blown; we're out for the stuff." Farmers can understand that fully and it is a much more intelligent basis to work upon.

What has happened to the Winnipeg Grain Exchange? There are three hundred members of that institution. Three of the elevator companies were fined \$5,550 for robbery in the terminal elevators. They cast a stain upon the whole Exchange, but so far as we know the Exchange sits still and swallows their rules and by-laws without a quiver. This does not say very much for the attitude of the Grain Exchange towards the farmers of the West.

The farmers' delegation, when at Ottawa, should make it clear that their demands upon the tariff apply to the Conservative party as well as to the Liberal party. The farmers should make it very clear that no high protection candidates will be supported by them henceforth.

We have not heard whether the Hudson's Bay Railway is to be handed over to Mackenzie & Mann. It certainly will be unless the farmers make a tremendous struggle.

Every local branch association should send a delegate to Ottawa. The expense will not be heavy and each branch can easily afford what it will cost. The benefit will be enormous.

The Grain Grower's Guide

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Vol. III

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No. 13

Western Horse Industry

Why and How Western Farmers can Make the Prairie Supply the Demand for Horses at a Profit

By A. F. MANTLE, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan

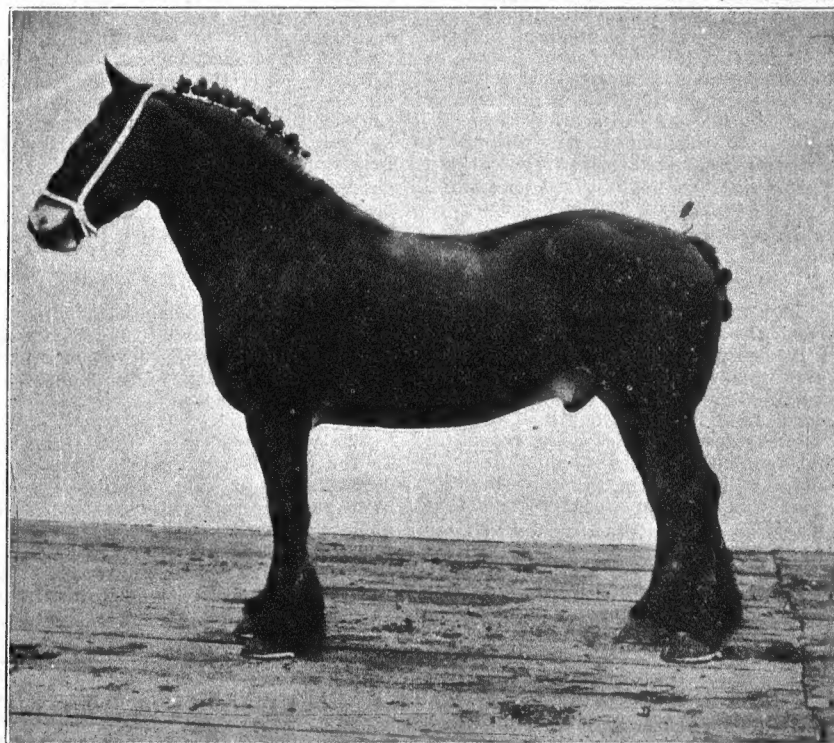
THERE are some 780,000 horses in the three Prairie Provinces, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to each farm. In Ontario the number of horses per farm is at least as great so far as can be determined, while the farms will not average more than half the acreage of those of the West. This largely explains why we annually import thousands of work-horses from eastern Canada. It is not the presence in Ontario of a number of large importing, breeding and exporting firms of horse dealers that makes that province the base of supplies for Western Canada in horse flesh, but the fact that every farmer is a breeder on a small scale. In the same way the presence of a few big horse ranches in southern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan will not make the West a horse raising country or avert the ever growing scarcity of horses.

These things can only be done when the general run of farmers sees fit to keep a small stud of brood mares, mate them carefully to selected stallions, feed them well during pregnancy, and care for the colts after they come. We are slowly but surely moving in that direction. The trouble is not that we are not travelling on the right road, but that our horses do not increase in number as fast as our wheat acres. Were it not for the ranches, old Ontario, ay! and even the corn belt states, duty and all, of recent years, the West—a coun-

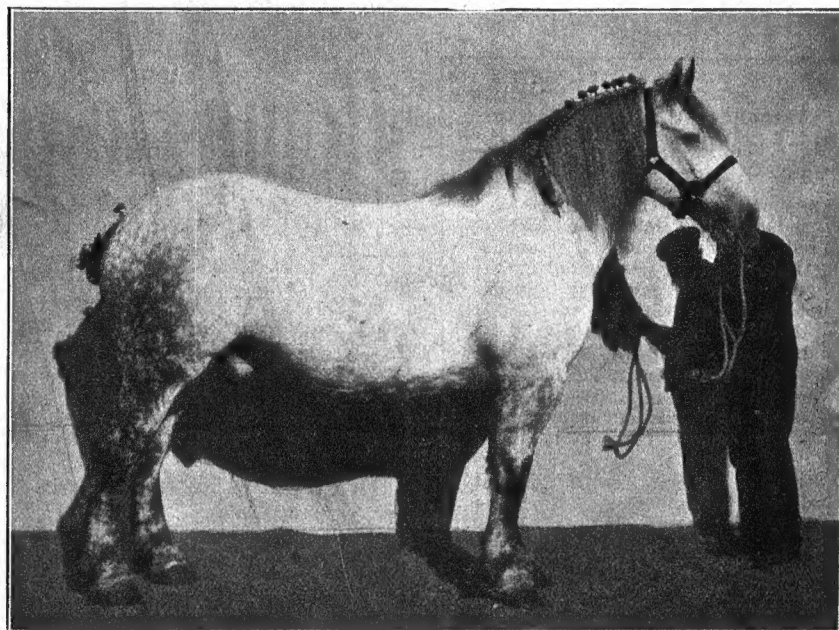
afford a striking commentary upon how much truth there is in the assertion that low prices are at the bottom of the Western farmer's refusal to raise cattle and hogs in normal quantities. Horses have steadily advanced in price during the past decade—have never suffered a decline in value, in fact—nor is there any opportunity for monopolistic control of the market, yet the number of horses on the farms of the West today is not proportionately higher than the number of cattle when comparison is made with the figures of the last census. This would seem to indicate that by some at least the cry of low prices and "rigid" markets was more of an excuse than a reason for not keeping cattle and hogs. Were they really as keen to keep stock as they would have us think, would they not have turned their attention to raising the horses for which such good prices and satisfactory markets were obtainable? The neglect of the farmers of the West as a body to respond more quickly to the lure of good prices and free and untrammelled markets can only be regarded as further proof of what many observers have contended, namely, that the comparative ease with which they can be grown and the good prices obtainable for the cereal grains, is the chief reason underlying our neglect of live stock, rather than the nature of the market or the low level of prices. Had we as a class been keen for stock raising we should have so improved the

but when northwestern Manitoba, northeastern Saskatchewan and northern Alberta began to produce enormous crops of high grade, heavy oats (grown because at that time nothing else would ripen) a demand for the oats arose until within a few years the trade has assumed large dimensions, and oatmeal mills are being established on Canadian soil by American firms to

of this fact lies in the splendid qualities of strength, endurance and constitution displayed by the ranch-reared horses that have had the maximum of exposure and hardship with the minimum of pampering—one might almost say of decent care. These horses are usually undersized of course; that condition is due to the privations they often have had to endure while colts



"Angus," Champion Clydesdale Gelding, 1908 International. Morris & Co.



"Big Jim," Armour's Champion Gelding. A Representative Percheron

try of farmers—would experience the horseless age in very truth; not in spite of the efforts of breeders, but because of the apathy of the average farmer towards horse breeding.

Prices Are High

It may be noted in passing that the apathy towards horse raising in the past and the mild interest and consequent slow progress at the present time

stock we marketed, both in conformation and finish, that we should have compelled a better market and higher prices. There nearly always is competition when there is quality in the product offered.

Oats as An Example

This was done in the case of oats in particular within recent years. There used to be no export market for oats,

grind these Canadian oats for which, when they were first grown, there was no outside market in sight. But we are wandering far from the horse raising industry of Western Canada which affords ample material for an article such as this without the introduction of other questions.

Four facts concerning our subject have been brought forward. These are: That the number of horses per farm in the West is very low when the size of the farms is considered; that these provinces are far from self-supporting in the matter of horseflesh, although they are almost entirely agricultural in resources, development and population; that the level of prices and the conditions surrounding marketing are of a character to encourage rather than retard the industry; and that the principal reason for its slow advance is the fact that an easier and even more profitable phase of farming is being exploited at the present time. There remains a fifth point to be mentioned before we pass from the consideration of the economic to the technical side of the question. This point is related in a way to both sides.

Few countries are better endowed by nature than is Western Canada for the production of good horses. One proof

and yearlings, just as their frequently unreliable tempers and sometimes vicious dispositions are traceable to the slight contact they have ever had with man and the violent and even brutal nature of some of those experiences. But the wonder about the "western" horse is not that he has some defects, but that he has so many sterling qualities. When we consider what the western horse is, and the wholesale and haphazard kind of rearing he has had, we can imagine better the kind of horses we shall raise when we get right down to business and pay, as a general rule, as much attention to the details of raising horses as we now pay to those connected with the raising of wheat.

There is a doggerel couplet concerning the Briton's pride in his navy that comes to mind. It says:

"We've got the ships, we've got the men,
And we've got the money, too."

Why indeed should Britain not have a great navy? So with Western Canada, if we may be allowed to paraphrase:

"We've got the soils, we've got the feeds,
And we've got the climate, too."

Continued on Page 11

Free Trade Manifesto

The following manifesto was issued by the International Free Trade League, which met this year at Antwerp, Belgium. It is signed by the Canadian executive on behalf of the league:

Sixty years ago there was a world movement towards the reduction of tariffs, and the acclamation of rising nationalities welcomed this promise of the growing interdependence of the nations. That generous feeling has given place to international jealousies which find expression universally in unprecedented armaments and, almost universally, in tariff restrictions on foreign trade.

A tendency so general must have origin rather in feeling than in reason. That the primary meaning of protection is hostility to the foreigner is shown by the facts, that free trade is the rule within the confines, however wide, of any government; that many States are eager to extend by conquest their free trade areas; that protection has so often followed wars; and that the lowering of interstate tariffs is everywhere regarded as a friendly act by which both parties gain. Clearly economic theory plays but a subordinate part in the adoption of protective tariffs.

The unworthy and erroneous idea that one state gains by another's loss blinds men to the fact that protection is not less a national than an international wrong. A state which tries to confer on a few men the sole right to supply its market is decreeing a servitude to the vast body of its citizens in defiance of their just claims to equal laws and equal protection. Private privilege masquerades as national interest, and in so far as the system succeeds it cripples the revenue which was its pretext.

A policy which has for its frank purpose the frustration of what has been done to bring the nations nearer together, demands the strongest justification on grounds of expediency. Such justification those signatories to this appeal who belong to protected countries declare to be entirely

lacking. From their experience they affirm unhesitatingly that progress in their own state has been in spite of protection: that its burden falls most heavily on those who are least able to bear it: that by its deliberate disregard of the fact that plenty can only be had at its maximum by international co-operation, it diminishes national capital and dividend, narrows the home market, depresses wages, tends to unemployment, and places the protected country at a disadvantage in the markets of the world; and that the system which confounds the obvious temporary gains of the privileged trader with national wealth ends inevitably in setting up a tyranny which makes a mockery of the popular franchise.

So long as peoples believe that political independence means industrial severance, they will believe that the prosperity of one nation injures another's, and that, in commerce, the interests not of competing capitalists only, but of whole nations, are hostile: and so long there will be room for perpetual apprehension of war. The moral bearing of protection in matters international is unmistakable: there could be no international co-operation for the promotion of protection.

Thus on the one side we have a great and beneficent principle, wholly necessary to the progress of the race: on the other a mere policy, of the most questionable material efficacy, but of unquestionably evil moral influence on interstate relations. The rising power of such a policy is of grave concern to all: and the International Free Trade League appeals to the Free Traders and the friends of peace in every country, whether as organizations or as individuals to join them in a systematic effort to show that the interests of the nations of the world do not and cannot conflict, and that each will find the surest guarantee of its own prosperity in encouraging the prosperity of all others.

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them"

From a Sermon by Andrew Gillies

There was something impressive about the old religious individualism as it was preached and practiced fifty years ago. The ambassador of God, standing between God and the people, poured out his full strength in the cry, "Get right with God." The repentant soul agonized in moral conflict until he felt worthy to enter the celestial city which God has prepared for them that love Him. And the good Christian people bore glad testimony to the fact that they were saved.

It was a great work, and it bore rich fruit, but the God of truth and life has enlarged the vision of His sons.

The fruit of repentance is to appear on the tree of his life hereafter. Heaven is a result and not an objective. Immortality is not something into which we are to slip through the gateway of death. It is a quality of life now and forevermore into which we are to rise through repentance and faith. The sacrifice of Christ was not made to save us from a hell of fire and brimstone hereafter. It was made to save us from a hell of selfishness and greed and lust and apostasy, here and now. The supreme purpose of the Infinite is not to make us angels in heaven, wandering through Elysian fields and thrumming on harps that never get out of tune. It is to make us godly men and women today in this world of sin and need, walking the streets and lanes of the earth with clean hands and pure hearts, fulfilling our imperative obligations to all who have not what we possess, and pouring out our whole souls in the manifestation of that obligation by a life of service and sacrifice.

Salvation is something more than the consciousness of individual spiritual safety. It is something more than the rescue of a man from a lost world. It is the transformation of the individual by the power of God and the projection of that individual into the world in a passion of world ministry. It is the manifestation of that transformation and that passion in every realm of human relationship.

It is cleanness in life, purity in

heart, honesty in business, kindness in the home, forgiveness under injury, patience under trial, devotion to the highest and loyalty to the noblest.

The responsibility of this generation to the poor is not alms to keep themselves alive or for compulsory school laws to keep the children out of the shops. It is for such reconstruction of the whole economic edifice as shall give the workman a fair share of profits and enable him to support his family in decency. And the end of our great

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wave of reform sweeping along over the sea of our national life is not the imprisoning of a few bankers or the closing up of a few bad places now conducting a bad business. It is the bigger and more lasting end, of honesty in our whole business life and justice in our social order.

We are striving to build a social structure under whose blessed roof the total man will have a fair chance for complete development of his total personality, and the final end of which will be a new earth of justice and truth and righteousness and love.

E.A.P.

WESTERN SHEEP SALES

The Western sheep sales held at Brandon and Saskatoon, Oct. 18, were well attended and many animals were disposed of. The sales were managed by the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' associations and the stock for sale were range-bred, of the breeds that have been found the most suitable for the West. At Saskatoon the sales aggregated \$3,000, an average of \$10.80 per head for the sheep disposed of. The Brandon sales aggregated \$1,471.55 an average of \$7.36 per head. Among the purchasers at the Brandon sale were:

W. J. Mann, Rounthwaite; J. E. Smith, Brandon; Patrick, Carberry; Jas. Murray, Brandon; R. Thomson, Brandon; John Campbell, Brandon; John Scott, Brandon; F. Nicholson, Franklin; R. J. Little, Brandon; Vincent Shore, Alexander; C. F. Deakin, Neepawa; Jas. Sutherland, Brandon; A. E. Crammer Baldur.

The largest buyers at Saskatoon were Hon. W. C. Sutherland and W. Cherry, both of Saskatoon; H. Smith, Radisson; W. Mansell, Duck Lake; W. Pearson, Maymount; W. Brice, Cupar; F. Clarke, Moston; W. Dixon, Sunningdale, and T. Millar, Asquith. T. C. Norris, M.P.P., of Griswold, Man., was the auctioneer.

Walter Wellman and party, who were attempting a passage of the Atlantic, by airship, were rescued after being blown way out of their course. They succeeded in staying in the air for seventy-two hours, a new time record.

DRY FARMING: Its Principles and Practice

By William McDonald, M.S., Agr., Sc. D., Ph. D.

\$1.31 post paid

This is one of the most valuable books on dry farming that has yet been published and a study of it would be of great value to farmers in those parts of Western Canada where dry farming is being reduced to a science. The author of the book, in addition to his experience in the Transvaal, has visited all the important experiment stations in the United States where dry land investigations are being conducted. On this account the book is replete with the very latest information that is valuable on the subject of dry farming. A great deal of his information is drawn from Utah and Montana, where dry farming has been conducted very successfully. A number of the illustrations are taken from dry farms that are being conducted by Prof. Aitkinson in Montana, and these farms are considered by experts to be the most up-to-date dry farms on the continent. For the man who is handling a dry farm proposition a book of this kind is almost invaluable, as it covers a thorough conservation of soil moisture, and gives information on the various methods of cultivation necessary with different varieties of soil. The book is considered in this light by a great many American colleges, and has been introduced into them as a text book.

Among the subjects discussed in the book are:

History of Dry-Farming
Some Points in Practice
The Conservation of Soil Moisture
Rainfall and Evaporation
The Problem of Tillage

The Campbell System
Dry-Farming Zones
Dry-Land Crops
The Traction-Engine in Dry Farming
Dry-Land Experiments

Professor W. J. Elliott, who is in charge of the C. P. R. Farm at Strathmore, Alta., says: "I could certainly recommend 'Dry Farming' to all those who are considering this work in any one of its phases, and in fact for the man who is farming under more humid conditions, there are many points that will aid him very much in the handling and treatment of his soil."

The book is written in a simple style that may be understood by every man who reads, and in fact, so well has the author prepared this work that it reads like an interesting novel. It contains 290 pages and is well illustrated.

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The "Truly" Thanksgiving

By EDWIN L. SABIN

ALL have arrived—aunt and uncle and cousin, and the big brother home from mysterious college. All have arrived, and the house is filled with rustle and clumping, unusual voices, laughter and interchange of Christian names sacred in chronology. The turkey also has arrived; enormous creature, clammy cold, paly yellow, headless, lying upon his back in imploring attitude, with truncated legs stiffly up-sticking.

In a brisk preliminary canter the faithful kitchen stove has been demonstrating its best; emboldened by the extra supply of wood brought in by yourself, out of honor to the assembled company and as proof of what it can do to the enormous beast aforesaid it has been turning forth ripe mince pie, and pumpkin pie, and apple pie, so that the cheeriness of warmth irradiated from its black surface and its constantly opened oven have permeated deliciously the premises. You have read of the "odors of Araby the blest" and now you know what they must be: Thanksgiving pies.

Alas, in such a kitchen, there is no place for a boy, save when he fetches wood; so you can only linger in the outskirts, with dilated nostrils, sniffing.

In this truly Thanksgiving time the earth has its first snow, conducive of tracing rabbits and of resurrecting the sled; and the pond and the creek have their first ice, strong enough for skating; and the two natural events make mightily for the appetite.

If busy is the kitchen upon the day before, much busier is it upon the morning of. Breakfast is merely a perfunctory operation, (exciting although it is with "company" present:) for after breakfast occurs the ceremony of prime importance: stuffed and trussed, into the avid oven is to be stowed the turkey.

You are not present to witness this; ah, no. Dressing and combing and polishing of shoes must there be, and then the decorous procession to church. Some kids don't have to go; they can play and get in trim for the dinner; but you do. However, all through the irksome service you may have this saving consciousness: in the oven the turkey is browning, browning, browning.

Other progress is being made too; for when you are home again, there, behold, is the dining-table, twice as long as customary, covered with a white cloth, preparatory, and set already with knives and forks, and like paraphernalia individual and general. It waits a table of vast possibilities; and which is your seat, you wonder.

Spick and span you have naught to do but loiter; in Sabbath constraint of garb but with thoughts most weekly and secular. What will there be? Let us enumerate again, delightfully hypnotized by the prospect. Stewed squash, (do you like squash?) and mashed white potato, and baked sweet potato, (the sweet are best, ain't they?) and cranberry, and cider, and turkey,—and—and celery, and—oh, yes, hot biscuits and stuffing, and gravy and pie and pudding and nuts and,—

Will dinner never be ready?

In the parlor the household all, except mother, who is bustling at the front of those Araby odors above mentioned and still prevalent, are gathered in studiously indifferent circles. Of course, to such the eating part is nothing. They can wait, enjoying conversation. The reminiscences of the evening before are resumed, fascinating then, but now—huh.

"Do you remember, Lou?" asks father. Uncle Lou does. Ha, ha! Ho, ho! Nevertheless—

Will dinner never be ready?

Aunt and uncle and grandparent draw you to them, to fondle, and banter and query. But how may one know how old one is, or where was Moses when the light went out, or why a hen crosses the road, when one has resolved into stomach and nose, and all one's thoughts are in the adjoining room.

Will dinner never be ready?

Grandmother is telling you in a gentle voice, of when she was a little girl and not as old as you and they had Thanksgiving. Interesting should such a recital be; out of due respect you must stand by her knee and attend. Grandmother softly strokes your hair as she croons on: "Wild turkey—your grandfather shot it,

and venison, and corn-bread, and honey—"

Oh dear! Won't dinner ever be ready? "Where are you going, Johnnie?" demands father sternly.

You want a drink of water. Just a drink of water in the other room.

"No; you stay right in here with us. You'll bother mother."

W—well. But— Won't dinner ever— Ah! Mother stands upon the threshold; flushed, warm and triumphant, she bids: "Come out, all."

Since then you have heard, by the Dutch ovens of the round-up fire, the cook's long yelp of "Chuck!" Or on ship-board you have sprung to the galley-boy's beckoning wake; you have dropped most willingly into place at the logging-camp long table, or, tired and spent by a day of strenuous business, in the club cafe' you have sighed with relief as the silent waiter bore in the soup and bread-sticks. But mother's smiling "Come out all," can never be o'er-shadowed.

Nose first, now eyes; but when for luckless mouth? What a table—incense—breathing, smoking with sacrifice, the turkey all a golden brown, reposing at one end. Beautiful turkey, pointing straight at you a drumstick. Uncle, and aunt, and cousin, and big brother, and father and mother,—and you—down you sit, with scuffling of chairs and expectant good humor.

Double in quantity is the blessing. That being over, father carves. You watch anxiously; father is a great provider.

Grandmother is served; a morsel of the breast is for her, and tastes of the various et cetera. Aunt Jane next; Aunt Lucy next; grandfather next; the turkey dwindles. Ladies first; but will your turn never come? Will there be enough? Is there anybody in the whole world, or in the town, at the least, as empty as you? Like a hungry spaniel you sit, and gaze, and almost you drool. Oh dear.

"Serve the boy next," says Uncle Lou generously. "I can wait; he can't." (Bless Uncle Lou) "I know what he wants—a drumstick."

How did he know? Some time you will ask him.

Will father,—now—or will he not? He is quite an autocrat, and punctilious as to etiquette, is father. But see, there goes a drum-stick upon the plate—and a chunk of white—and a huge spoonful of stuffing (maybe this is yours, after all)—and a mountain of mashed potatoes, and a fat sweet potato, and a clump of squash, and a deluge of gravy—is it yours? Is—?

Father passes it.

"Johnny's," he announces gravely. "Gracious on me!" comments grandmother, in her sweet old tones. "I am afraid that Johnny will surely burst."

Yet it isn't so very much. You will want more, of course. And even as it is, 'tis incomplete. Cranberry, celery, biscuits, pickled peaches,—you will have much of these; and later three kinds of pie, plum-pudding, nuts and raisins, candy.

However, square away. Time is precious. Eh, what?

"Where are you going to put all that, Johnney?" inquires somebody.

You flush, embarrassedly. What a question. You know.—Lippincotts.

EUPHEMISTIC.

The negro on occasion displays a fine discrimination in the choice of words.

"Who's the best whitewasher in town?" enquired the new resident.

"Ale Hall am a bo'n'd a'tist with a whitewash brush, sah," answered the colored patriarch eloquently.

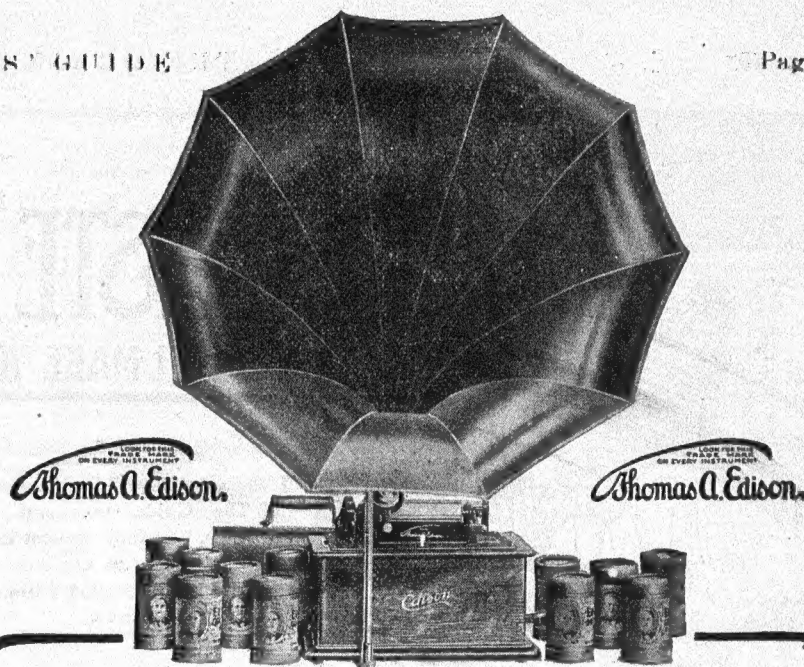
"Well tell him to come down and whitewash my chicken house tomorrow."

"Ah don't believe, sah, Ah'd engage Ale Hall to whitewash a chicken house, sah."

"Why didn't you say he was a good whitewasher?"

"Yes, sah, a powe'ful good whitewasher, sah, but mighty queer about a chicken house, sah; mighty queer."—Human Life.

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BOOK DEPARTMENT

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Western Horse Industry

Continued from Page 7

So why shouldn't the West make as good a name for itself raising horses notable for constitution, quality and dense flinty bone, as has been won already by the raising of hard, high grade, red wheat?

If "well begun is half done" is true, then the man who has decided what breed of horses he will raise and has secured suitable foundation stock of that breed is well on the road to the enjoyment of some of the pleasures and profits of horse raising. The third step is to mate the mares comprising the stud to as good a stallion of the breed as can be met with or heard of. The fourth step is to feed and care for the mare well after service and up to foaling time as well as while the foal is nursing, this is a point often overlooked by good horsemen who observe all the others, yet it is one that largely governs the size, temperament and constitution of the colt. The fifth step comprises the care, feed, management and training of the colt, while the sixth is that point where we farmers so often fall down, namely, in the marketing of our product.

Uniformity In Dams

For the purposes of this article we shall assume that the farmer who is now devoting, or who intends giving, some attention to horse raising as a branch of his farm work will confine his attention to heavy horses. It takes more capital and perhaps more special training and care to handle the breeding of light horses satisfactorily. We must keep a number of fairly heavy horses for the working of our farms and we usually breed what mares we have to such horses as may be available, in any case. Thus the material for a start in horse breeding is all ready to our hand and all that is required at the outset is that we decide upon what breed we will build up along the lines of, and then see that, if our present mares are not similar in type and do not approximate to the standards of the breed determined upon, we sell or trade until we have a group of mares that will be likely, when bred to the same horse, to throw stock having similar general characteristics. If we only start with two mares, let us have uniformity; uniformity of excellence if possible, but uniformity. The whole work of improvement and grading up is then simplified for it can be done by the use of one stallion.

Perhaps an illustration will make this point clearer. The man who does not realize the necessity for uniformity acquires two fairly good mares; neither is perfect of course, and consequently has some weak points. The one is a trifle over-refined, lacks in substance and tone, but has a splendid set of hocks, pasterns and feet. The other is a strong-middled, short-coupled, deep-chested mare, but a trifle coarse at the ground and meaty around the hocks. The owner recognizes that his mares are not perfect and desires to effect an improvement in the colts. What kind of a stallion shall he seek for? In no case can he hope to find an animal strong in all or even half the points where one or other of the two mares is lacking. He can hardly avoid over-emphasizing the good qualities of the one while counteracting the weaknesses of the other. To insure both mares throwing stock better than themselves he would have to find and use two stallions. If he does not do so the results of his breeding operations are likely to be disappointing and discouraging.

On the other hand the man with two mares, both of which incline to fineness, light tone and quality at the expense of substance, has a simpler task. Having found a stallion of similar general type but with substance, masculinity, scale and good tone, the breeder could rest reasonably satisfied that his crop of colts would be an improvement upon their mothers. As time went on more and more uniformity would be evident in this man's stud, while the other man, unless he selected a stallion for each individual animal, would soon not know where he was at.

The point has but to be stated in this way to make its truth and importance clear. Moreover, it should be remembered by the man who is breeding to sell, that a matched team of three-year-olds will bring much more money than will two unmated individuals of the same excellence. The buyer is saved the time, expense and uncertainty of looking for a mate for his purchase. Matched teams cannot be raised from dissimilar dams, so be sure your breeding mares are of similar type and conformation before entering upon the horse raising industry with a serious purpose in view.

Choice of Breeds

The question of what breed to work with and towards is an important one that must be settled right at the beginning. In this respect the amateur breeder and raiser of horses for market purposes is fortunately placed these days, for in this country he can choose any of three or even four heavy draught breeds and make no mistake. In the order of their present popularity in the West the heavy draught breeds are Clydesdales, Percherons, Shires and Belgians. We also have some good representatives of the Suffolk Punch breed in this country. The popularity of Clydesdales is due to the presence of so many Ontario people and Scotchmen in the West. Scotland is the home of the breed and the great source of supplies, and just to the extent that Ontario was settled with Scotch was the breed introduced there.

We should not like to say that Clydesdales are losing favor in the West, any more than that we are less Canadian than we were ten years ago, but the steadily increasing favor in which Percherons are held must be explained. We believe that there are two causes for it. One is that the Percherons preponderate over other draught breeds in the United States, and it is but natural that our settlers from that

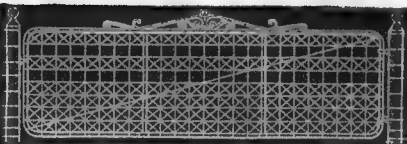
Continued on Page 23

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TO OBTAIN JUSTICE A NEW PARTY IS NEEDED

"Any combination of men taking up the practical working of government i. e. making laws and administering them should represent every interest in the community for the reason that only as each interest is represented can justice be done."—GEORGE LANGLEY

In THE GUIDE of 21st. Sept.

Editor, GUIDE:—I welcome the above view, also some other statements of said date. While some of Mr. Langley's questions are, in the inherent nature of our present position as a class, needless. Some also are mere assertions which if space permitted could be shown up as unreasonable, but every fair minded reader will endorse the sentiments of the aforesaid extract. But alas! What is the record of the "combination of men" of the Liberal and Conservative factions ever since confederation but a black history of created monopolies, mergers, hydra headed graft, and political bribery and corruption of every known species; which said parties agree regularly to saw off? I ask Mr. Langley, have the interests of the largest element of voters who are engaged in the chief industry of Canada (the farmers) or the chief interests of the other element of consumers been fairly dealt with; have they been "represented" or misrepresented? The obvious answer is "maladministration" or Mr. Langley would not have become a member of the Grain Growers' Association.

But if the Grain Growers' Association, of which George Langley is a central officer this long while, can through their executives, do anything further to better represent the farmers' interests, it is their duty to do all they can. Are not the members of our various executives elected for this very purpose? Is nothing going to be done but send in petitions, memorials to premiers and delegates to coax those who tinker and monkey with our rights? Surely there is a time to call a halt that will give us a square deal.

It is as great a necessity for us as a farmers' organization to co-operate and consign our votes to our own interests, as it is to consign our grain to our own grain company. And also as individual members of our organization it is an equally great necessity, if we do really want our whole rights, to as carefully have our political as our individual potato patches. We cannot afford to go on voting for two factions who persistently ignore us after every polling day. It is long past time for a farmers' and workers' party, or some better governing body to be inaugurated; and so much is gained that Mr. Langley exclaims he shall wish it God-speed.

It is a very curious fact, but everybody who has fully followed the history of the past thirty years of the two political parties i. e., two nominally, but only one in reality—hence the \$7,000 a year special indemnity to Borden—must see that 95 per cent. of the people of this country have no one representing their interests. Hence the rights of the people—every farmer included—have been entirely ignored. It is not a case that he has been overlooked or neglected, but has been so well looked after that every worker in Canada, man, woman or child is made to slave for the other five per cent. of the special and grafting class. This has been accomplished by our allowing the two bluffing factions to kill our votes, by dividing us with the simple device of two names that profess opposite policies but virtually have carried out identically one and the same policy for thirty years, viz., that of privilege and favors to the

special few, graft to the leading politicians and purses to Laurier and Fielding.

Now Mr. Langley and those of his school of action (I have only mentioned one out of many curious political facts, and only very briefly touched upon it), if you are willing that we and our sons should remain indifferent and willing to neglect and overlook our best interests, is it any wonder that the community at large is so brutally misrepresented and meanly made to pay tribute to the few? It is the people's political ignorance more than their indifference that has kept them back from their just rights. The special few have grasped this curious situation and seized the opportunity to plunder the toilers and their public domain, and the two factions have alternately grasped their opportunity of a

Such a committee can go into the matter thoroughly and find out the best way to organize our voting force in our own interest. For remember it is the only possible defense to put class against class, combine against combine, and party against party, Mr. Langley. Canada's law making, and administering of them, is thirty years of wholesale class legislation, with a few crumbs thrown beneath the people's table just once in a green moon.

The sooner our executives take some such strenuous action, and the sooner the farmers all make up their minds to abide by their committee's recommendation, the better it will be for us as a class. We must unite our votes. We must reverse our past political conduct by some organized action.

What is our Canadian Council of Agriculture organized for but to propound the co-operative action to be followed up by every individual local association, and by each member individually, as though we belonged to a class-conscious organization?

There must be a committee of management to educate us as a class to discharge our political duties before we can even begin to receive our whole political rights.

Let us not act hurriedly, but don't let us ignore facts. Our political duty is to we farmers the most vital of all facts. Yet let our executives get an active, aggressive move on. An organization that overlooks or timidly neglects this most important function, is scarcely worthy of the name of an association. There must be more executive management in our organization. If it is too long neglected or overlooked, it is only reasonable to expect the gradual but ultimate deterioration of our present strength. If we

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada, 1846-1907

By Edward Porritt

Western farmers at the present time are intensely interested in the tariff, and are anxious to secure information upon tariff matters. The above mentioned book by Edward Porritt is the best work on the subject. Mr. Porritt is a British Free Trader and was for two years a lecturer in Harvard University, on political economy and Canadian constitutional history. In 1905-6 he travelled with the Canadian tariff commission and has devoted a great deal of study to the Canadian tariff and the abuses which have followed protection. Mr. Porritt's book is entirely non-political and is a study of the tariff history of Canada for the last sixty years. It is written in a most interesting manner and at the same time contains exact information on trade and manufacturers and the methods by which tariffs are made. Every farmer who is interested in tariff reduction will find Mr. Porritt's book the most valuable one that he can secure. He will also learn how the manufacturers lay aside politics in their efforts to have the tariff burden increased. If every farmer in Canada would read Mr. Porritt's book, the "system of legalized robbery" would come to an end inside of one year. The book contains 478 pages and is fully indexed. It will be sent to any reader for \$1.50 postpaid.

BOOK DEPT. GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

long innings wherein to suck the sweets of office. It will soon be time for the outs to go in again for another lease of the plums. Mr. Langley, it is time you were alive to this game of ins and outs, and to set your face like a flint against this deep planned political duplicity.

The time is opportune to inaugurate a strong political insurrection, a real mutiny against such political leaders as Laurier and Borden. The insurgents of the United States are out in full force against their plundering Republican party, while our executives tamely bear our unbearable exploitation without any effort of political revolt. It is time every member of our associations turned rebels in place of being Liberal or Conservative partisans, for as politics go, to be a rebel to Laurier and Borden as to be a patriot. To be an adherent of theirs is to be either an ignoramus or a traitor to the general welfare, for neither of them have any desire nor will they ever represent our interests; and Mr. George Langley knows this is so.

Now, as you, sir, say, "we must get together." We must co-operate our votes, we must become insurgents at the polls, before we shall get proper legislative attention. In other words we must take our rights. Heaven can't give us them, if we refuse to reach out for them.

Will Mr. Langley permit me to suggest—just as a start—the holding of a conference of a joint committee of every farmers' association in Canada, to consider if they can do anything to consolidate our votes so as to be able to overturn the power of the exploiters. It will if attempted require united campaign work of every subordinate Grain Growers' Association.

are now, as intimidated by Mr. Langley and others, hampered by the farmers' political indifference, how much more so shall we be hindered by executive indifference and executive drifting of this most important question.

I desire it to be clearly understood that my suggestion of a conference and more executive management, be taken not in a spirit of interference or dictation but from a desire to help to settle the question in the best interests of our Grain Growers' Associations.

FREDERIC KIRKHAM.

Saltcoats, 26th Sept., 1910.

FUTURE OF FARMERS' COMPANY

Editor, Guide:—That the existence of the Grain Growers' Grain Company has been of material advantage to the Grain Growers of these provinces cannot be denied, but that it has failed to secure the confidence of the Grain Growers to the extent that one would have expected, you made very clear in an issue of The Guide some time ago where you showed that from over a hundred and twenty millions of bushels "inspected" only sixteen million bushels were consigned to your company for handling and sale, a petty twelve per cent. of the whole. As there must be a cause for every effect, this showing is not without its cause. As I wish to see this cause removed without blaming anybody, I will not be more explicit just now, but proceed on my plan of redress. For it were suicidal both to the Grain Growers and to the Grain Growers' Grain Company as well to al-

low that hindrance to continue. If the company is called by our own name it should deserve our confidence and get it.

I see that this matter has already been discussed by several of your correspondents, and their suggestions generally run in the line of my views, and it is to give their views and my own concrete shape and a practical application that I write this letter.

Everybody knows that complaints and speculations amount to nothing unless followed by action. Action, action is what is wanted. All readers of history, at least all Scotchmen, know how Sir Archibald Douglass got the name of "Archibald 'Bell the Cat,'" and there has to be some one to play 'Bell the Cat' in this case.

I think it was the year before the last that it was said the company had made something over eighty thousand dollars clear, and last year on the sixteen million bushels their legitimate charge of a cent a bushel would give them one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, and if the management have not been imitating the officials of insurance companies a few years ago in the United States, where the exposure of their stealing came to light, and some resigned and others committed suicide, the greater portion of the hundred and sixty thousand dollars must be clear profit and still to the fore. What was made in the intervening year, I cannot say. In any case it is the men who raise the wheat and consign it to the company who enable it to make these sums of money, and I think the feeling is general that these are entitled to share in the profit. That they have not been sharing up till now is the principle reason why the Grain Growers' Grain Company has only been getting a miserable twelve per cent. of the trade, and the question confronts them square in the face, are they willing to reorganize this company and let every member of the Grain Growers' Association be an equal partner with those who are now members of the company, and share pro rata in proportion to the quantity of their wheat handled by the company.

I meet every possible objection to this plan when I say to the company, "Keep all that you make hitherto, and divide it amongst yourselves, and move into a wider sphere, a more generous interest; instead of working for yourselves, work for every man who grows wheat and sells it. Not like the man who 'made for a nation' confined his talents to a party." It becomes agriculturists to become generous and general as the Providence on whom he so immediately depends for his crop, "Who sendeth His rain on the just and the unjust." Above all, do not try the good old robber plan: "Let him take who has the power, and let him keep who can." That is what we accuse the Grain Exchange of Winnipeg of doing. Let no suspicion enter into any Grain Growers' mind that in taking the one, it is only six of one and half a dozen of the other. The Grain Growers' Grain Company has reached a crucial point and its future largely depends on the spirit in which it will meet the demands of its natural clients. If it meets it generously, wisely, as I suggest, its future is assured. If on the contrary, narrow, selfish views prevail and dominate its counsel, then it will assuredly be a short lived, dishonorable affair.

Knowing as I do something of what the elevator and the Grain Exchange did to the farmers so long as they could, and knowing something also of human nature, that selfishness is a common failing of humanity, as Burns says:

"When self, the wavering balance shakes,
It's rarely, right adjusted."

So while I would counsel the members of the Grain Growers' Association to act energetically, and as one man, to assert their rights to a share in the profits and a part in the management of the sale of their grain, I would warn the company of the fate that awaits it, if it should delude itself into the notion that it can turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the men whose grain they hope to handle.

JAMES FINLAY.

Dinsmore, Sask.

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MR. FRY ON CO-OPERATION

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of July 13, Mr. R. R. Tegart writes a long letter on co-operative division of profits, and waxes eloquent on the wickedness of those shareholders who want just what is coming to them, and then assumes certain things with regard to myself and argues from that standpoint and compares my personal interests and Mr. Partridge's farmers' interests. He asserts that the company was started on co-operative lines, which is quite true, but he omits to state what is equally true, that it could not succeed on co-operative lines. I did not identify myself with the company then, as legislation and the grain interests were all against its success. But when the co-operative idea was dropped, I, on the invitation of Mr. Moffat, became an active agent for the company and shipped my grain and personally billed 40,000 bushels for other people, using all my influence in the interest of the company. I was asked to sell as many shares as possible, and the fact was pointed out that large profits had been paid and would be paid as warranted by the increasing business. I sold the shares on the basis that whether the profits were large or small they would be equally divided among the shareholders. This would incur no hardship as all shippers who wished to participate in the profits could do so by taking shares. The hardship is introduced when shareholders are asked to reduce

Make Your Letters Short

We would ask all our correspondents to be as concise as possible when sending letters to be published in our "Mail Bag." We endeavor to give as much publicity as possible to the discussion of matters of importance to our readers. However, our space is limited and it would be impossible to publish all that we receive. The shorter the letters are made therefore, the more of them we can publish. Also it is a good thing for every correspondent to sign his own name for publication as it may open up a valuable personal correspondence which would be too lengthy to publish in THE GUIDE.—Ed.

the value of their shares by agreeing to a different method of dividing profits than that in use when the shares were bought. As Mr. Tegart points out, there are a large number of shareholders (two-thirds, I believe) who do not ship their grain to the company, which is very much to be regretted and should be an incentive of the management to try and keep the friendship of their loyal supporters. If Mr. Tegart or his friends think the shares are worth their face value, I will be pleased to sell the thirteen shares held by my family for \$25 per share and then I shall not trouble the company, whatever they may see fit to do. But while I am interested in the company I intend to oppose the co-operative craze, even if the company should suffer in consequence. If our company's co-operative idea is ever applied, the brotherly love talk should apply to the president and his staff as well as to the farmers' end of the proposition, but this does not appear to be the intention as things are now arranged. Mr. Tegart does not seem to know that the one cent commission clause has come into force again, and hence his lower commission idea must be turned down. These people should inform themselves as to the conditions with which they have to contend, and adopt business principles instead of reaching out for an impossible ideal.

JAMES H. FRY.
Frys, Sask.

HE GOT WISE

Editor, Guide:—I am writing you in regard to the treatment I received recently at one of the elevators at this city. I threshed wheat Sept. 20, sev-

eral of the neighbors hauling a load to town for me in the usual way. When they handed me the tickets upon their return I discovered to my astonishment that I had been docked 6 per cent. for cleaning. The following day I hauled a load in myself of the same stuff, threshed the same day off the land that had all received the same treatment, and made a kick as to the dockage of the previous day. The grain buyer said he would test my wheat again, and the test gave not quite 2 per cent. This looked to me as though a man had to be there himself to get justice. I wished to sell that day so he got me to sign for a car in order to get car prices. I received 85c per bushel, wheat being \$1.01½ at Fort William that day, and didn't take the trouble to make any inquiries as to prices. The next day I met a party interested in the Home bank, and in our conversation I brought up my dealings of the previous day. He informed me of the price of wheat at Fort William and told me I should have received 89c per bushel instead of 85c.

While speaking of the above incident to a gentleman (once a grain buyer in Moose Jaw, but now a farmer) he told me that the grain buyer was only pulling the wool over my eyes in order to get me to sign for a car. Now, I am only a small farmer, but am growing with the country, and in future years if I have grain to ship it is going to pass through the hands of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, where I feel assured justice is given. There are scores of farmers daily receiving treatment like I have related above from the hands of the numerous grain companies, and it is to be hoped that the wool will soon be pulled off their eyes so that they will be able to see their way clearly to deal with the Grain Growers' Grain Company.

A SUBSCRIBER

Moose Jaw, Sask.

CHEAPER IMPLEMENTS SOUTH

Editor, Guide:—In recent issues several are trying to prove that Canadian-made machinery is sold for less money in England than it is here. But there is no need of going to England, as the International Harvester Co. were a short time ago (and I believe they are yet) selling binders nearly 30 per cent. less in North Dakota than they are charging for them in Manitoba. Now, if the International Harvester Co. cannot make machinery as cheap in Ontario as they can in Illinois I would say let them go back there and make them, or remove the tariff so we could go over there and buy them. As it is at present we are paying just as much as if the government was getting the duty when we know it is only getting it on the small part of the machinery that we are using which is made across the line. I would say remove the tariff or arrange it so the government would get it if necessary, instead of it going into the pockets of the manufacturer, as it is at present. How is it that wheat is 10 or 11 cents higher in Minneapolis or Duluth than it is in Winnipeg or Fort William, or can the foreign miller buy for less here than he can over there? If so, why do not they buy all we have for export before they go over there, even if they are not on ex post basis now—prices have been about the same for 15 years.

C. H. HART.

Foam Lake, Sask.

NEED INVESTIGATION

Editor, Guide:—In order to meet the request of the manufacturers for a tariff to protect Canadian industries it would be well to investigate the conditions of labor, output, cost of material, etc., in one of the implement factories in Brantford, for instance. From statements I have read, the American steel trust produces commercial steel at a cost of about five dollars per ton. With the present bonus the Canadian manufacturers should do it for less. In the city of Brantford the factory hands are made up of a dozen European nations, speaking as many foreign languages, so while labor is being protected, how much of it is Canadian?

We should ascertain how much goes for profit and how much for labor in dividing the price of protected articles.

ALEX. BROWN.

Glenora.

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The Day of Mergers

In "The Monetary Times" of September 24th, Fred W. Field contributes an article on the Industrial Mergers of Canada, which will be of considerable interest to the readers of THE GUIDE, as showing how capital is becoming centralized and combines are effected. It also shows how much "water" has been injected into the stocks of these companies, and the people are paying the price. The substance of the article is set forth in the following facts:

The number of industrial amalgamations consummated in Canada since January, 1909, is 20.

The aggregate authorized capitaliza-

Showing how Small Industries have been Absorbed into Gigantic Concerns and how Millions are Controlled by a few

tion, including bonds, of 19 of these mergers is \$199,600,000.

The 20 amalgamations absorbed 135 individual companies.

The aggregate capitalization of 106

of these companies was approximately \$66,940,508, which amount, in various ways was increased upon amalgamation.

The securities issued to the public, as a result of the amalgamation movement

totalled at the very least \$26,350,000.

The largest consolidation was the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, which took over five companies. Its authorized capitalization, including bonds, amounted to \$35,000,000.

The smallest merger was the Siemon Company, Limited, capitalized at \$1,000,000. It absorbed three companies.

The following table sets forth the names of the new mergers and the names of the various companies absorbed, together with the capital of each and the amount of the additional capital issued by the combines.

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Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

ANY person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister. In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

AMALGAMATION

NAME	RESOURCES				Total
	Com. Stock	Pre'l. Stock	Bonds		
Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, Ltd.	\$8,125,000	\$1,875,000	\$15,000,000		\$25,000,000
Issued: Common	\$8,125,000				
Preferred	1,875,000				
Bonds	7,500,000				
	\$17,500,000				
Asepto Soap, Ltd.	\$125,500	\$24,500	\$50,000		\$150,000
Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Co.	\$3,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,500,000		\$5,500,000
Issued: Common	\$3,000,000				
Preferred	1,000,000				
Bonds	1,000,000				
	\$5,000,000				
(4) Canada Bolt & Nut Co.	\$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$1,000,000		\$3,500,000
Issued: Common	\$900,000				
Preferred	900,000				
Bonds	650,000				
	\$2,450,000				
Canadian Car and Foundry Co.	\$5,000,000	\$7,500,000	\$7,500,000		\$20,000,000
Outstanding: Common	\$3,500,000				
Preferred	5,000,000				
Bonds	3,500,000				
	\$12,000,000				
Canada Cement Co., Ltd.	\$19,000,000	\$11,000,000	\$8,000,000		\$38,000,000
Issued: Common	\$13,500,000				
Preferred	10,500,000				
Bonds	5,000,000				
	\$29,000,000				
Canadian Cereal and Milling Co.	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000		\$5,000,000
Issued: Common	\$1,250,000				
Preferred	1,250,000				
Bonds	750,000				
	\$3,250,000				
Canadian Consolidated Felts, Ltd.	\$1,500,000	\$500,000	\$500,000		\$2,500,000
Carriage Factories, Ltd.	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,000,000		\$5,000,000
Issued: Common	\$1,200,000				
Preferred	1,200,000				
Bonds	500,000				
	\$2,900,000				
Canada Machinery Corporation, Ltd.	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$1,000,000		\$4,000,000
Issued: Common	\$625,000				
Preferred	850,000				
Bonds	400,000				
	\$1,875,000				
(9) Consolidated Ice Co., Montreal					
(10) Dominion Box and Package Co.					\$700,000
(8) Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd.				(Holding Company)	

INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES ABSORBED

NAME	CAPITAL (including bonds)
King's Asbestos Mines	\$1,600,000
Beaver Asbestos Company	300,000
British Canadian Asbestos Co., Ltd.	1,000,000
Standard Asbestos Co., Ltd.	150,000
Dominion Asbestos Co., Ltd.	500,000
(6) Properties of R. T. Hopper, Esq.	
Colls Soaps, Ltd.	\$3,550,000
Welcome Soap Company	\$10,000
Aseptos Manufacturing Co.	49,000
	\$134,000
Union Asbestos Mines	
Southwark or Bells Mines	
Imperial Asbestos Company	1,000,000
Black Lake Chrome & Asbestos Co.	350,000
	\$1,350,000
Toronto Bolt & Forging Co.	\$500,000
Gananoque Bolt Co.	125,000
Brantford Screw Company	150,000
Belleville Iron and Horse Shoe Co.	10,000
Belleville Iron and Horse Shoe Co., (Special Capital)	150,000
	\$935,000
Rhodes, Curry Co., Ltd.	\$5,000,000
Dominion Car and Foundry Co., Ltd.	5,000,000
Canada Car Co., Ltd.	3,000,000
	\$11,000,000
Lakefield Portland Cement Co. (Montreal)	\$2,000,000
Lakefield Portland Cement Co. (Lakefield)	1,000,000
Owen Sound Portland Cement Co.	500,000
Alberta Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	1,000,000
Belleville Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	2,500,000
International Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	1,250,000
Vulcan Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	2,500,000
Lehigh Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	1,500,000
Canadian Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	1,500,000
Western Canada Cement & Coal Ltd.	1,250,000
Eastern Canada Portland Cement Co., Ltd.	2,750,000
	\$17,750,000
The Tillson Co.	\$200,000
Flavelle Milling Co.	150,000
P. McIntosh & Co.	
W. Thompson & Son	49,000
James Wilson & Co.	100,000
D. R. Ross & Son	
Woodstock Cereal Co.	150,000
Goldie Milling Co.	180,000
	\$809,000
Berlin Felt Boot Co.	\$193,100
Kimmel Company	123,000
Elmira Felt Co.	23,900
	\$340,000
The Canadian Carriage Co.	\$200,000
E. N. Heney Co., Ltd.	150,000
The Tudhope Carriage Co., Ltd.	300,000
The Munro & McIntosh Co., Ltd.	250,000
	\$900,000
MacGregor, Gourlay & Co., Ltd.	\$600,000
John Ballantyne Co., Ltd.	40,000
Heasler Machinery Co., Ltd.	100,000
(5) Goldie & McCulloch Co., Ltd.	700,000
(5) Sussex Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	150,000
	\$1,630,000
City Ice Co., Montreal	\$50,000
Napoleon Archambault	100,000
Crystal Ice Co.	100,000
Pure Ice Co.	95,000
Napoleon Masson	100,000
	\$445,000
Wm. Rutherford & Sons Co.	\$150,000
The Montreal Wire Bound Box Co.	100,000
	\$250,000
Dominion Iron and Steel Co., Ltd.	
Authorized: Common	\$25,000,000
Preferred	5,000,000
1st mortgage 5% bonds	8,000,000
Consolidated mortgage 5% bonds	20,000,000
	\$58,000,000
Issued: Common	\$20,000,000
Preferred	5,000,000
1st mortgage 5% bonds	5,000,000
Less paid and cancelled	668,000
	\$7,332,000
Total issue consolidated	\$65,332,000
\$'s, £1,300,000	\$840,000
	\$38,172,000

Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd. (Continued)

Dominion Cannery, Ltd.	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$12,500,000
Issued: Common	\$2,100,000			
Preferred	2,100,000			
Bonds	1,500,000			
	\$5,700,000			

Maple Leaf Milling Co.	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	None	\$5,000,000
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Maritime Fish Corporation	\$500,000	\$500,000	\$250,000	\$1,250,000
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Murray-Kay, Ltd.	\$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	None	\$3,000,000
Issued: Preferred	\$1,500,000			
Common	\$300,000			
	\$1,800,000			

National Breweries, Ltd.	\$6,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$2,500,000	\$12,500,000
Issued: Common	\$2,244,300			
Preferred	2,750,000			
Bonds	1,500,000			
	\$6,494,300			

Quebec Railway Light, Heat & Power Co. Ltd.	\$10,000,000	None	\$10,000,000	\$20,000,000
Issued: Common	\$9,499,500			
Bonds	4,995,400			
	\$14,494,900			

Siemon Co., Ltd.	\$500,000	\$500,000	None	\$1,000,000
Issued: Common	\$500,000			
Preferred	500,000			
	\$1,000,000			

Steel Company of Canada, Ltd.	\$15,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$35,000,000
Issued: Common	\$11,500,000			
Preferred	6,496,300			
Bonds	6,850,000			
	\$24,846,300			

(1) Approximate amount. (2) The assets of the old companies taken over by the Maple Leaf Milling Company, as above, stand in excess of all liabilities and without any allowance for value of goodwill, trademarks, etc., at \$3,700,524, this amount being ascertained on the basis of an appraisal by the Canadian-American Appraisal Company, Limited, as of March 17th, 1910, of capital assets taken over, and the certificate of Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company as to current assets and current liabilities as of February 28th, 1910, with a liberal allowance for all con-

tingencies. There has also been placed in the treasury \$1,000,000 of additional cash, which besides permitting of the completion of a 6,000 barrel mill and provide the new company with further working capital. (3) Partnership. (7) Stock held privately.

(4) Later absorbed by Steel Company of Canada, Limited. (5) Woodworking machinery department only taken over. (6) Mr. Hooper, it is understood was interested also in the Standard and Dominion Properties. (8) The Dominion Steel

FOSS FOR RECIPROCITY

A Boston, Mass., wire of October 19 said: "The tariff, in its relation to the high cost of living and its bearing on the necessities of life, was declared to be the one vital issue of the state campaign, in a letter of acceptance, issued tonight by Eugene N. Foss, who today was formally notified of his selection to the Democratic nominee for governor.

The letter says in part:

"The tariff is the issue today. It has been the issue in the minds of people ever since the Payne-Aldrich bill was

passed. The high cost of living demands an immediate reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life, untaxed food supplies for the people, free raw materials, and absolute reciprocity with Canada.

"There is no defense for this unjust taxation of the necessities of life. There is no defence for the taxation of food supplies of ninety millions of people that the big food trusts sheltered behind the tariff wall may force the people to pay these extortionate prices, or else adopt an un-American standard of living. There is no defence for the trade barriers we have erected against Canada. There

Dominion Coal Co., Ltd.

Authorized: Common	\$15,000,000
Preferred	5,000,000
Bonds	7,000,000
Issued: Common	\$25,000,000
Preferred	15,000,000
Bonds	8,000,000
	7,000,000

Aylmer Canning Co.	\$25,000,000
Brighton Canning Co.	\$250,000
Kent Canning Co.	40,000
Delhi Canning Co.	100,000
Dresden Canning Co.	10,000
F. E. Lalor Canning Co.	55,000
Grimsby Canning Co.	40,000
Aylmer Canning Co.	250,000
Simcoe Canning Co.	
Imperial Canning Co.	
Lakeport Preserving Co.	
Warehouse	
A. C. Miller	
W. Boulter & Sons	
Port Hope Preserving & Canning Co.	
Simcoe Canning Co.	
Ontario Pure Food Co.	25,000
Kent Canning Co.	
Strathroy Canning Co.	40,000
Lowery Bros.	
Miller & Co.	
Bowlby Bros.	
Belle River Canning Co.	
L. N. Schenck & Co.	
A. B. Taylor Canning Co.	
Wellington Packing Co.	40,000
West Lorne Canning Co.	
Leamington Canning Co.	40,000
Amherst Canning Co.	
Alvmer Condensed Milk Co.	150,000
Belleville Canning Co.	
Bloomfield Packing Co.	40,000
Farmers' Canning Co.	40,000
Burlington Canning Co.	40,000
Hillier Preserving Co.	40,000
Jordan Station Canning & Preserving Co.	45,000
Napanee Canning Co.	100,000
Niagara Falls Canning Co.	60,000
Old Homestead Canning Co.	20,000
J. H. Wetthey, Ltd.	100,000
St. Thomas Canning Co.	45,000
Tillbury Canning Co., Ltd.	75,000
Lakeside Canning Co., Ltd.	

Maple Leaf Flour Mills Co., Ltd.	\$1,571,000
Hedley, Shaw Milling Co., Ltd.	150,000

Appraisal and Audit and Undivided...	
Profits	\$9,770,824
New capital paid in	1,000,000

Consolidated Cold Storage Co., Ltd.	\$4,770,324
(1) Short & Ellis	100,000
(1) Howard Anderson	20,000

W. A. Murray Co., Ltd.	\$140,000
John Kay Co., Ltd.	\$600,000
	1,000,000

Wm. Dow & Co.	\$1,600,000
Dawes & Co., Ltd.	\$1,250,000
Canadian Breweries, Ltd.	600,000
Union Brewery	600,000
Imperial Breweries, Ltd.	300,000
Montreal Brewing Co.	400,000
G. Reinhardt & Sons	150,000
Roswell & Bros., Ltd.	600,000
G. E. Amvot Brewing Co.	800,000
M. Gauvin & Co.	75,000
Douglass & Co., Ltd.	50,000

Quebec Railway Light & Power Co.	\$4,475,000
Quebec, Jacques Cartier Electric Co.	\$5,750,000
Canadian Electric Light Co.	1,489,000
Quebec Gas Co.	541,000
Frontenac Gas Co.	600,000
	400,000

Siemon Bros., Ltd.	\$8,780,000
(3) The George Niebergall & Son Co.	100,000
(3) The Lillierap Tate Lumber Co.	39,000
	20,000

Hamilton Steel and Iron Co. (common stock)	\$159,000
Canada Screw Company	\$3,035,200
(common and preferred)	2,500,000
Canada Bolt & Nut Co.	2,500,000
Montreal Rolling Mills (common stock and bonds)	1,734,300
(7) Dominion Wire Manufacturing Co.	
	\$9,959,500

Corporations is not a merger in the strict sense of the term (see reading matter accompanying these tables). In addition to the \$1,200,000 issue of Dominion, Iron & Steel Consolidated five per cent. bonds, \$1,027,300 Consolidated five's were issued in security for purchase money of Dominion Coal Company's Stock. Of the authorized issue of \$20,000,000 Consolidated Mortgage five per cent. bonds, \$7,492,000 is set aside to replace the amount of First Mortgage Bonds outstanding at date of the issue of the Consolidated bonds.

is not a home in this country which is not being heavily overtaxed that the beneficiaries of special privilege may riot in the tariff graft of the Payne-Aldrich act. The people are tired of it and insist upon immediate relief."

A Regina dispatch states that a company had been formed in that city for the purpose of erecting an abattoir. The name of the new firm is Hugh Armour & Co., Ltd.

New York politicians have warmed up

HOW TO MAKE A SHIRT

Procure 3½ yards **BEST MATERIAL** obtainable. This quantity will make the shirt **ROOMY, COMFORTABLE** and **EASY TO WORK IN**.

Sew all buttons on **BY HAND** so they **CANNOT COME OFF**. **BAR-TACK** all **BUTTON HOLES**, then they **CANNOT BREAK**. **DOUBLE STITCH** **AND ANCHOR** all seams so they cannot rip. The result will be a truly well-made shirt. It is cheaper, easier and better, however, to **BUY** the



SHIRT

which is made on the above principles.

THE H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT is a special line and has attached to it a **GUARANTEE DOND**, guaranteeing the shirt **WILL NOT RIP**. Dealers are instructed to replace without any charge to you any **H.B.K. BRAND BUCKSKIN CLOTH SHIRT** WHICH **RIPS**.



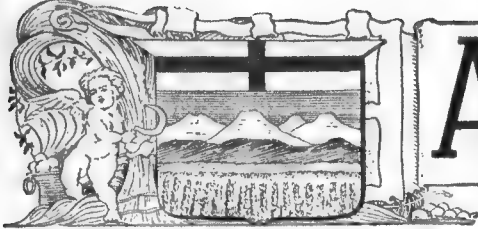
Sold by leading dealers throughout Canada.

Made and guaranteed by the **HUDSON BAY KNITTING CO., MONTREAL.**

107

Shirtmakers to
The Workingman.

to the fight in great shape and are holding meetings daily. At one held last week Prof. Woodruff, of Cornell University, characterized Col. Roosevelt as an unmitigated liar.



ALBERTA SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by Edward J. Fream, Secretary, Innisfail, Alta.

UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

President:
JAMES BOWER - Red Deer
Vice-President:
W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary
Secretary-Treasurer:
E. J. FREAM - Innisfail

Directors at Large:

James Speakman, Penhold; D. W. Warner, Clover Bar; L. H. Jelliff, Spring Coulee.

District Directors:

T. H. Balaam, Vegreville; George Long, Nampa; F. H. Langston, Rosenroll; E. Carswell, Penhold; J. Quinsey, Noble; E. Griesbach, Gleichen; A. Von Mieleicki, Calgary.

The Good Old Winter Evenings

In a few more days the fall work will be over, the threshing machines will be stored away till next season, the plows will either be left in the ground, frozen in with the last furrow turned or will be hauled into the sheds for the winter, and the provident farmer will be prepared to enter into some plan for the enjoyment of his well earned rest of the winter season. He will want to get things moving in his district so that he will not forever stick in the same old groove. We are told that nothing succeeds like success, but it is equally true that nothing stagnates like inaction. Therefore it behooves us, now that the winter season is on, to set the thinking cap going and to work it to the fullest capacity while the tired muscles of the body are taking their well earned rest.

There are several ways in which this needed action can be secured. There is the literary or debating society, but this too often develops the few instead of the many. There are the dances, but again unfortunately mother and pater familias generally stay at home and let the young folks take in this class of entertainment alone. There are the average tenth rate shows which hit the rural districts during the winter months, bleeding the inhabitants of some of their hard earned cash and leaving behind them as a reward a feeling of extreme nausea. There is also left the one class of society and entertainment which will draw young and old together, encourage the debating instincts of the would-be orators and statesmen of the district, enable the younger generation to trip the light fantastic toe and give the songsters and elocutionists a chance to be heard. That is done by the organization of a branch of the farmers' society, The United Farmers of Alberta. The chance is then given of developing all the different forms of entertainment and at the same time giving the opportunity of having some valuable work done in the community.

In the districts where the organization is already effected it behooves the officers to get busy, see that the gaps are filled up and then start on the winter's work. In the districts which have not yet been reached by the organization let the interested ones get together and form a local union. The effort is not great and once it is effected there is the idea of permanency and stability of the work which will help materially in keeping it going and which cannot be secured in so effective a manner in any other way. The local union is a good thing for young and old and will be a benefit to the district. Many residing in the neighborhood have had to leave school too early to assist in the burden of life and to do their share in making the pot boil, and these are backward in coming to the front on account of their lack of training. The meetings of the local union will give them the much needed chance to get in touch with the different problems of the day and secure education and information which would otherwise be out of their reach.

Too Few Farmer Legislators

The cry is going up all over the country that the legislative halls are filled with lawyers, doctors and others who do not care one iota for the wishes of the great population of the country, the farmers, and there is a growing demand that more farmers should be nominated and elected to fill these offices. What chance would there be for these farmers, even after their election, to compete against the trained men of the other professions? Much as it goes against the grain of every man to do so, he is compelled to admit that without some training in the public questions of the day the farmer members would develop into mere voting machines and would not be of much

value to the community at large. This education must begin at once, and the surest and safest plan is to have these questions threshed out in the local school house when the farmers and their families get together as members of one common organization to take up these problems.

The statement is sometimes made that there is nothing to discuss at the local farmers' meetings and consequently that the farmers soon get tired of getting together just for the purpose of twirling their thumbs, also that they have no great questions of moment before them. Just think for a moment, though, and it will be possible to discover room for many forceful arguments and brilliant debates.

Take the subject of the tariff, for instance. This question is very much to the front at the present time and many evenings could be very profitably spent discussing it from every point of view. High tariff, low tariff, tariff for revenue only, free trade, preferential tariff and reciprocity are all phases of the question which could be considered.

Then there is the elevator question, both as regards line elevators and terminals. There is a great deal of thought necessary on this question, especially along the lines of whether a square deal is being given and received at the present time. The different sides of the case need to be threshed out and an insight secured into the marketing of the products of the grain fields. The need of options should be considered, the value of a sample market for the disposal of the grain as compared to the present plan. Then there is also the question of the expense of marketing. It can be safely said that at the present time one company is handling practically one-third of all the grain which is being marketed. At a low computation there are between three and four hundred firms in the market to handle the remaining two-thirds. Is there any need of all this additional expense being placed on to the selling price of the grain? This is a line of thought which will take much study.

The Co-operative Spirit

Then there is the possibility of developing the co-operative spirit, doing away with the middle men and bringing the producers and consumers in closer touch with each other. It is only by meeting together that this question can be fully realized. Then we have the present system of marketing the meat products of the country. This requires thought and argument to bring the many to the common level.

Many other questions can be considered in like manner. There is the troublesome one of needed amendments to the Railway act, of government ownership of utilities, the great and growing question of direct legislation, and so on in endless variety. Besides these public and national questions there are many others of a local nature which can also be taken up. How is the road work done and where should it be done? Is the weed problem handled in a satisfactory manner? What steps are taken to preserve the timber of the district? to preserve the game? and many such problems will bring out interesting discussions and will fit the farmers to take their place in the legislative halls of the country. Can not many profitable winter evenings be spent in the discussion of these questions and will not the result be better citizens for the country at large? It is truthfully admitted that such matters cannot be seriously discussed without making better men of all who consider them.

But in dealing with these questions of the day the lighter side must not be forgotten, and while the serious and public side is being developed the lighter and happier thoughts must not be allowed to lie idle. The ladies, old and young, must be drawn into the

work and must be made to realize that their help is needed. This can be done in two ways, either by having two kinds of meetings, the first one for public business and the next for entertainment, or by combining both sides at each meeting. Just take the ladies along and see how much more interesting the meetings will be, and let them take part in the discussions. The result will be much valuable information which would otherwise not be thought of at all. Then after an hour or two of discussion, break away for a while, just look around and see if the ladies are not ready to bring out the lunch baskets for a picnic supper. Then as the final, bring out the young people and let them give their portion of the entertainment. Yes, the old young people as well. Let the forgotten fiddle be tuned up, encourage the older ones to once more recite the recitations and poems of their day; let the newer songs and pieces be given as well, and then at the end see if the net result is not of lasting good to the community. See also how much better the work will go, how quickly the chores will be completed and the pleasant thoughts which will accompany you during the day. Then note the eager anticipation which will be displayed for the next meeting night to come round. All it needs in a settlement is a few to break the ice at the start and call a meeting of those interested in the welfare of the district. The rest will come in after the work is well under way.

Lastly, the great value of forming the U.F.A. lies in the fact that in union there is strength, and with the added force of numbers the reform you will think of and advocate during the winter evenings will be secured.

To many this will seem like a dry sermon and a mere repetition of facts, but if we once start thinking and acting then the sermon will not be in vain. Are you interested and will you help us with this great work?

CALL FOR L. I. D. CONVENTION

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Alberta Local Improvement Districts' Association, held in Calgary on September 26th, it was decided to hold the annual convention in Red Deer, on Nov. 22nd and 23rd, 1910.

Arrangements have been made with the C. P. R. and the C. N. R. and the G. T. P. Ry., whereby reduced rates may be obtained by delegates and others attending the convention. Delegates must purchase first class full fare one way tickets to place of meeting and obtain from agent at starting point a certificate to that effect on Standard Certificate Form. Where delegates have to travel over more than one railway to reach place of meeting, they will require to purchase tickets and obtain certificates as above from each railway. Each delegate must hand his certificate to secretary of convention, who will sign the same. When Standard Certificates are surrendered to agent at place of convention, return tickets will be issued at usual convention rates.

The councils of the various local improvement districts throughout the province are requested to send to the secretary of this association on or before November 1, 1910, proposed resolutions, in order that same may be printed and returned to the various councils for consideration thereof before the meeting of the convention.

The executive calls to the attention of the L.I.D. Councils that they have amended clause 15 of the draft by-laws, to read: "That each council be requested to send one duly accredited delegate, whose credentials shall be signed by the chairman and secretary of his council."

The attention of the executive has been called to the fact that the department's auditors for Local Improvement Districts are charging back the expenses of delegates to the last convention. A sub-committee of the executive has waited on the department in this matter, and there is no doubt that satisfactory arrangements will be made by the department,

or legislature, whereby all such expenses may be paid out of Local Improvement Districts' Funds.

The executive of this association would urge upon every L. I. D. Council the necessity of sending a delegate, in order that the convention may fairly represent the opinions and interests of the different parts of the province, and while only one delegate is asked to represent a Local Improvement District, all councillors and secretary-treasurers will be made heartily welcome.

Copies of proposed resolutions and program of the proceedings at the convention will be issued later at a date prior to the meeting of the convention.

Trusting that you and your council will unite with the executive to make this convention a success, we are

WILLIAM MASON, Pres. Bon Accord,
JAS. McNICHOL, Sec.-Treas.

Blackfalds.

SUBSCRIBING FOR CREAMERY STOCK

The usual monthly meeting of Blackfoot Union took place on Oct. 6, there being twenty-six members present. Much satisfaction was expressed at the formation of a Direct Legislation League in Alberta. The C.N.R. have granted permission to put in a crossing right at the loading platform, thus doing away with the necessity of crossing the line three-quarters of a mile to the east or a quarter mile to the west of the platform. Mr. McCormick, secretary-treasurer of Lloydminster creamery, paid us a visit. He gave a very interesting address and account of the work, and the necessity for the farmers to back this concern in order to make it a success. Although not a single patron was present at the meeting, he disposed of twenty-five shares. We intend holding a harvest home supper at an early date. All arrangements are in the hands of the social committee and quite a talented program is promised.

JAS. STONE, Secretary

Blackfoot.

FARM CROSSING SECURED

Word has been received from Pincher that as a result of the representations made by the executive of the U.F.A. the road crossing over the C.P.R., asked for by one of the members, has been secured. This matter has been completed by the writing of only two letters, and it is only fair to the railway officials to state that they were most courteous and prompt in attending to the matter as soon as the request was drawn to their attention. Needless to say that the farmer who was interested in this question is hugely delighted at the prompt manner in which the matter was handled.

MORE ORGANIZATION REQUIRED

Word has just been received from the farmers in the vicinity of Gilby, asking that full information be sent them at once to enable them to organize a local union. Gilby is situated in the vicinity of the present successful Eckville branch, but no doubt the farmers find that they are too far away to enable them to attend all the meetings regularly, and they would like to have a branch in their own district. The information asked for has been sent to the interested parties.

Sample Booklet of Men's Winter Clothing

CHOOSE YOUR SUIT FROM ACTUAL SAMPLES. WRITE TODAY FOR THIS BOOK

NEAT, SMART AND DRESSY is how every man wishes to appear. No doubt you have experienced difficulty in the past in having these three important factors woven into one suit. Write for our MEN'S CLOTHING BOOK-LET and the choosing of your suit will be a real pleasure.

This booklet is gotten up in neat, attractive form, showing all the latest styles and illustrations of Clothing and Overcoats in a full range of colors. Each illustration is accompanied by full descriptions and a small sample of the cloth, thus making it possible for you to know exactly what you are ordering as you have before you the style, illustration, appearance and even the cloth. Eaton clothes are not low priced but the cloth is purchased in large quantities exclusively for us and then made up into suits in our own well-equipped tailoring establishment. This guarantees you clothes made by workmen second to none in their line of work, and under these circumstances you naturally expect a minimum price. Your expectations will be fully realized. Write for this booklet now—today. You will receive one by return mail.



OUR "PEERLESS" COAT

Our "Peerless" Coat

The Best Known Coat of Guaranteed Quality
13D2900. The quantity of these coats sold last year was marvellous and every customer was delighted with his purchase.

The materials have advanced, but through our great buying capacity and our increased tailoring plant, we are fortunately able to again offer it to our customers at the same price.

The cloth is an all wool English Melton, 28 ounces. The lining is a heavy Persian Lamb cloth and is interlined to waist with rubber wind break.

The collar is made of selected Marmot skins, rich and cozy, cut in the shawl style. The sleeves are lined with glassade, have knitted cuffs at wrist and leather arm shields. The coat is cut double-breasted, has two rows of loops and buttons, and is made 50 inches long. Words cannot describe to you the wonderful value of this coat.

For driving or walking, dressy appearance, and absolute comfort, it has no equal. Made in all sizes from 36 to 44. Measure chest same as for a suit, under coat and over vest, and be sure to give height and weight.

SPECIAL VALUE **13.50**

Eaton's Special Fur Collar Coat

13aD2901. Quilted lining, rubber interlined. This exceptional coat, which is so well known from coast to coast, is further improved and yet selling at the old price, even though the materials have greatly advanced. It is made of imported all wool black melton, weighing 28 ounces to the yard. Cut full 50 inches long, lined throughout with quilted lining which is warm and durable, and interlined to waist with rubber wind break.

The collar is made from rich dark selected marmot skins and is cut in the notch style. The sleeves are lined with mohair lining and have knitted wool cuff at wrist. The coat is made double-breasted with two rows of barrel buttons, splendidly tailored and has wide stitched seams throughout. This coat has no equal in quality, warmth and appearance and is equally suitable for town or country wear, driving or walking. Dressy at any time, comfortable in stormy weather. Made in all sizes from 35 to 44. Take actual chest measurement under coat and over vest, same as for a suit. Order early. **EATON 14.98**
SPECIAL



EATON'S SPECIAL FUR COLLAR COAT

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

BONDED

GRAIN GROWERS: SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO YO

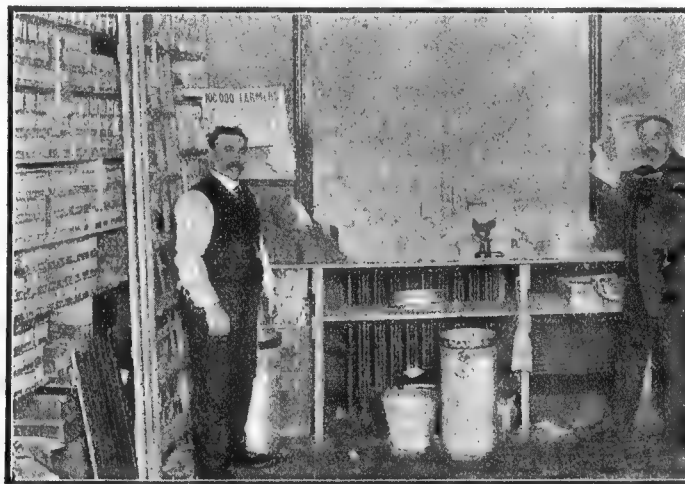
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A Question

Why is the number of farmers shipping to the Grain Growers' Grain Company increasing so rapidly? In spite of misrepresentation, strong competition and poor crops the Farmers' Company is passing all previous records. Its business has doubled every year since it started, and present business indicates that it will be doubled again this year.

Why is the Farmers' Company making such steady progress?

*If you want full value for
Your Grain*



DUPLICATE SAMPLING AND GRADING DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY. A mistake in the grade or the dockage of your grain may mean a loss to you. In Minneapolis duplicate samples are taken from every car, but in Minneapolis only from cars consigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Company.



CLAIMS DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY. If you have any trouble connected with the shipping of your grain, send your claim to this department and you will have experts to look after your interests at no extra cost.

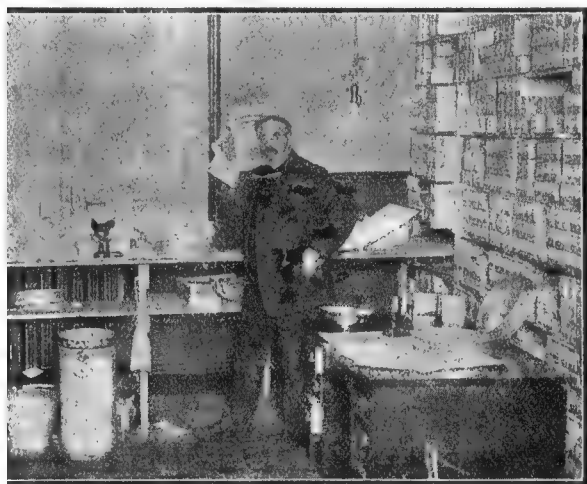
GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN

607 Grain Exchange Bldg., CALGARY, Alta.

FARMERS: BE LOYAL!

LICENSED

AND YOUR OWN COMPANY



WEIGHING DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO.
Your grain may mean a loss to you of \$25 to \$50 on a single car.
Scales are taken from every car, but in Winnipeg they are
assigned to the Grain Growers' Grain Company



OFFICE, GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN COMPANY
When shipping of your grain, send your evidence to this department
to look after your interests at no extra expense to you.

The Answer

Because the Farmers' Company is giving satisfaction.

Because the large volume of business it handles enables it to secure for its shippers the highest prices possible.

Because it takes duplicate samples to check the Government grading and prevent mistakes being made.

Because it has a Claims department to protect the interests of its shippers.

Because the profits left over from the cost of handling the grain go back to the farmers or are spent in their interest.

Because it was started by the farmers, is owned by the farmers, and is run by the farmers; its only object is to secure for the farmers the highest returns for their grain.

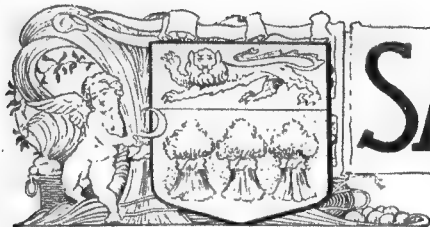
Because it has been the means of improving conditions and enabling the farmers to secure more nearly the full value for their grain.

Because what it has done for the farmer in the marketing of his grain it can, if supported, do for him in the marketing of his livestock and other products.

*Follow the crowd and ship it to the
Farmer's Company*

GRAIN COMPANY, LIMITED

Keewayden Bldg., WINNIPEG, Man.



SASKATCHEWAN SECTION

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

Honorary President:
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Notes on Spokane Congress

It has occurred to me that perhaps our readers would like a short sketch of what was said at a little gathering of the Saskatchewan delegates to the Spokane Dry Farming Congress. Eighteen men met in the beautiful Davenport Restaurant for a lunch, just at the close of the congress, which was presided over by the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan.

During the lunch Mr. Hugh McKellar, who was for years deputy minister of agriculture in Manitoba, sprang a little impromptu speech on the gathering and called on the minister for his impressions of the big congress. The minister had no intention of speeches, but as word had just been received that our train was two hours late, advantage might be taken of it in this way. He had two objects in getting his institute speakers to the congress, viz., to get those who could speak in contact with those who could teach, that they might be able to carry the gospel of good farming to others. It would give them confidence and prestige. His department was helpless without helping men. All would be larger and more useful by being at the congress. Spokane development led us to think what our own country may be with our mines, timber, fisheries and land. Only one thing could hinder us—lack of enterprise.

Mr. McKellar then called upon the secretary of the Saskatchewan G.G. Association to open the ball for the delegates. He, on rising, explained that he was not a delegate, but had come to the congress to secure information for himself and his association. He found strong antagonism everywhere to any attempt at a united farmers' organization, and he could not really understand why, as every other trade, business or calling was organized. He would ask the question: "Do we need a farmers' organization in Saskatchewan?" The audience answered unanimously, "Yes." Then, said the secretary, we need the best men we have into that organization. Evils and mistakes must be remedied from within. A great work was before the men on the land in Saskatchewan. Any man who thought on the work of the associations of grocers, lumber dealers, boards of trade and the general state of politics could see something of our great work as citizens of the greatest agricultural self-governing province in the world. He had learned much at the congress and exhibition, and from coming in contact with his hearers.

Mr. Fraser of Qu'Appelle was the funny man of the hour and put every one in a happy mood. Mr. Mantle, deputy minister of agriculture, the man who furnished information and looked after the whole crowd, next spoke, and his remarks were received with evident satisfaction by all. Mr. Patton, the Regina Board of Trade representative, said: "Business men do not know everything. What kept Spokane up? Her geographical position, transportation system and cheap power." He would be a better man for the trip.

Mr. Millar of Indian Head reviewed the early history of the Saskatchewan G.G.A., and told of the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture as first president of the movement, driving many miles on dark and stormy nights, 40 degrees below zero, coming to his house like Santa Claus; he being the secretary. In all movements such as the G.G. Association was, some one must sacrifice in the early stages. Mr. Motherwell did this. Mr. Ramsay of Bladworth was glad he came. We were here as teachers and preachers of a great province. He thought the department had made a wise move in bringing its institute speakers to the congress.

Mr. Mooney, described by Chairman McKellar as the Hercules of the party, addressed the gathering as "Fellow Nation-builders." The agricultural department foundation of our province

was being well laid. Its success was because the head of it was large enough to let his deputy and helpers have a chance to develop their individuality, and not small enough to fear they would rob him of his prestige. The trip would make him a better farmer and better satisfied with his Saskatchewan home. Mr. Abbott of Maple Creek was the oldest in the party, but said he had been sitting at the feet of Gamaliel. Eighty per cent. of our farmers, said he, do not know how to farm. Mr. Bell of Estevan was not an institute speaker, but did it every day. He was an observer and had greatly appreciated the things he saw and heard, and the fruit, wheat and machinery exhibits at the fair. One impression was that as we all had the information, we should carry it back and practice it.

Mr. Gibson, of Wolseley, said that it was his first speech, although grey-headed. The trip had put marrow in his bones. He had tried in '86 to leave the country, but could not get out. Now he wanted to stay in it. Mr. Smith, of Saskatoon, said each likely had different

are the men who are attempting to deceive the British workmen into thinking protection the only right policy.

We may rest assured that the Globe's vigorous Free Trade editorials are fully endorsed by the Liberal government. It is especially interesting to the West at this time to find out what the government's position on the tariff really is. For this purpose the Globe's leading editorial referred to is worth studying. It is entitled "Strange Tariff Delusions." It states the case for out-and-out Free Trade in a masterly way. But in the last paragraph is this discouraging sentence: "There is no prospect of such an advantageous change at the present time, for the plausible arguments of tariff beneficiaries have taken too strong a hold to be put aside by the clearest refutations."

What does the "Globe" mean? What does the government mean? What does Sir Wilfrid Laurier mean by that sentence?—"There is no prospect of such an advantageous change at the present time, for the plausible arguments of tariff beneficiaries have taken too strong a hold to be put aside by the clearest refutations."

In the paragraph preceding, the

A Call to Arms

During the summer we have been making a special effort to get all our local officers to correspond regularly with the central office. We felt sure that just as soon as the rush of harvest work was over many important matters would be on deck. For different reasons we have failed to get replies from several of our outlying organizations.

We have now matters of great importance to deal with. But only those who have recently communicated with headquarters, (that is, sent in returns asked for), will receive our letters. If your association is not receiving our communications and you want to take part in the greatest movement of modern times you should at once communicate with our head office.

The contemplated mammoth Ottawa delegation, district conventions being arranged, and the great gathering of Saskatchewan farmers to be held this coming winter at Regina, makes it necessary that you should be an active member of our association. We suggest that all Saskatchewan readers of THE GUIDE make it an important part of each day's work to swell the numbers of our association. Wake the sleepy ones. Be a physician to the diseased. Raise the dead. Be a worker. Things will be as we make them.

Write us and let us send you some information as to how you may cooperate with us in the unfinished task of the ages.

FRED. W. GREEN, Secretary.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

views of the congress. Sectionalism was to be avoided. We should strive to educate, not dictate, to our people. Mr. Gillespie, of Abernethy, who became a life member of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. on this trip, noticed that about half the people in Spokane were Canadians, and that Canadian women were the best looking, and that the delegation compared favorably with others at the congress. All would go home larger and more contented men.

Mr. Brennan, of Indian Head, stated that he had attended the first Dry Farming Congress held in Saskatchewan in 1885. Nearly all we had heard had for years been practised in Saskatchewan. Why not try to grow more head on our wheat and less straw? Mr. Dickson, of Maple Creek, said that this meeting was to him the best of all the congress. All would be better men for the trip. Mr. Rougall, of Maple Creek, said the great problem in Saskatchewan was good country roads. He had enjoyed himself.

FRED. W. GREEN.

ON THE TARIFF

The Toronto Globe of Oct. 4 might be called a Free Trade issue. On the front page is an account of the strong Free Trade address of Sir Wilfrid Laurier before the Canadian Club of Toronto. The leading editorial is a clear free trade refutation of that pet argument of protectionists, that "if the tariff were removed Canadian industries would be destroyed." The editorial, "The Real German Peril," shows powerfully that the men who deceived the German workmen into believing that protection is a benefit are enemies, as

writer of the editorial has given one of "the clearest refutations," possible, of the corner stone arguments of protectionists. The writer knows his ground and handles facts like a master. He knows every fallacy of protection and has given "the clearest refutations," but his words fall on deaf ears, and he knows it. "There is no prospect of such an advantageous change at the present time," he says sadly, "for the Canadian manufacturers have fooled the Canadian people into believing protection a good thing, and as long as the Canadian people are simple enough to believe the smooth talk of every commercial man who gets on the platform, there is no prospect of such an advantageous change as Free Trade." Is that not what the editorial means? Isn't it right? As long as we suck our thumbs and don't look farther than the ends of our noses as long as we let 3,000 manufacturers filch the millions out of our pockets every year by the smooth talk that makes us believe the fallacies of Protection, as long as we are well pleased to be like the old hen, Mr. F. W. Green told us about last fall, who goes on laying eggs and contents herself with wondering why the nest doesn't get full, as long as we are this kind of a simple fool, will we ever get Free Trade? Never!

But there is more than that in that sentence of the Globe's editorial. What some men mean but don't say is more important than what they say. It seems so in this case. In the mind of the man who conceived that leading editorial was this thought unquestionably: "When the Strange Tariff Delusions that now cloud the sight of the people

of Canada are swept away, the time will have come for the advantageous change to FREE TRADE."

The mind that conceived that powerful Free Trade editorial is the mind of the man who holds the helm of Canada. It was written with a two-fold purpose. First, to show the economic absurdity of Protection; second, to show that our colossal folly in quietly submitting to the extortions of protection prevents any government from dealing effectively with it.

The day that the voters of Canada say "Free Trade," they will get it. Until they do say so, they won't get it. Let us get to work to ensure the sending of such a strong Free Trade delegation to Ottawa in December that Free Trade will become the dominant issue from East to West. Aren't the people of Canada tired of paying \$60,000,000 a year in customs duties? Indirect taxation, protectionists call it. And several times as much in the increased cost of home manufactures, the increased cost of living? Don't we pay the revenue now? Doesn't it come out of our pockets as much now as it would under Free Trade, only more so? Under Free Trade we would save enough in one year on the goods we buy to pay twice over the revenue necessary for the expenses of government.

Aren't we going to take a hand in getting Free Trade? Can't we discuss it in our association meetings? Can't we write to our local papers about it, and can't we see to it that a delegate to Ottawa is sent from every Grain Growers' Association in the West, with his expenses paid, so he will realize his neighbors care enough to dip into their pockets? The manufacturers think it pays to dip into their pockets to send big delegations to Ottawa. DON'T WE?

DAVID ROSS.

Strassburg, Sask.

LIFE MEMBERS COMING

The Life Membership ball has started rolling. Hanley reports three and Dundurn one. Now, boys, get busy. The dark horse often wins the money.

THE SASK. G.G.A.

HANLEY HEADS LIST

Our association held a meeting on the 15th to try and do some business for the good of the order of Grain Growers. After some slight and pointed remarks from a few of the members they elected three delegates to join the large delegation that should be sent to Ottawa to meet parliament to get some of our wrongs rectified. I secured three Life Members for the Grain Growers. You will find enclosed money order for \$36 to pay for life membership certificates to D. M. Dilley, A. L. Wunch and Jas. A. Kellar, all of Hanley, Sask. This makes four I have secured. It would be nice if your executive could get this western country to send fifteen hundred delegates to Ottawa and arrange for a special train, as we would have a chance of getting acquainted with each other going.

THOS. LAWRENCE.

Hanley, Sask.

FAVOR OTTAWA DELEGATION

Mr. Shier, our secretary, called me up on the phone the other day in reference to a district conference at some

Goes Like Sixty



While you are reading this, thousands of Birks' catalogues are entering the mails, carrying 120 pages of Gift suggestions to customers in all parts of Canada. This catalogue is the most complete guide to gift-buying-by-mail ever published. Simply send us your address. But send to-day. Edition is limited. Christmas is coming. With this catalogue in your home, there can be no perplexity as to what to give, for hundreds of things are suggested by the illustrations, from 25 cents to hundreds of dollars. There can be no difficulty in procuring them, no matter where you live.

Henry Birks & Sons, Ltd.
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WINNIPEG



JACKS FOR SALE

I have the largest Jacks in the world, in both imported and home-bred. I have sold over seven hundred Jacks from my farm here, and they have sired and are siring the best mules in the United States. My prices are lower than any other man on earth for good, first-class Jacks. Let me show you before you buy.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

DE CLOW'S HORSES

My last importation, which arrived March 20th, consisting of Belgian and Percheron stallions, are now in fine condition for market. My next importation, consisting of eighty, will arrive at my barns in October. I will make lower prices than you can find anywhere in the United States for good stallions. Please write for catalog, descriptions and pictures.

W. L. DE CLOW Cedar Rapids Jack Farm
CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

central point, and asked me to write you, as well as himself, as we had not time to call a meeting of our directors.

Now, I must say that I am very much in favor of such a plan, and I think that Carnduff would be a most suitable place to hold that convention for several reasons. One is that we are the nearest central point to get to on account, as you know, of the train service, which arrives from the west at noon, and associations from the north and east could easily drive here for afternoon sessions, and the western bunch could get home at night. The accommodation is good, both as to hall and hotel and restaurant, and if your executive should choose this point, I pledge myself and directors that there will be nothing lacking in all the arrangements.

Our work goes merrily on. I understand from Mr. John Young of Carievale that he will be able to get an association formed there very soon. We are with you in sending a delegation to Ottawa. At least what people and directors I have seen are unanimous in regard to it. As soon as the rush is over we will hold our meetings again, and trust we will increase our membership. Last year all the wheat shipped through our farmers' elevator, with the exception of eight or ten cars, was consigned to the G.G.G. Co., so you see we have a few loyal farmers here yet. Kindly let me know of your intentions and what decision you arrive at, and I will see that your instructions are carried out. Have you any information that would be helpful at our next meeting—statistics, number of life members in Saskatchewan, etc.?

J. W. CAIRNS, Pres.
Carnduff, Sask.

STILL MORE FOR OTTAWA

We have here a very active branch of the Farmers' Co-operative Company. Last spring they also organized a Grain Growers' Association at Loreburn. There were very few there, and they have had no meetings since. We are very much interested in the work, and would like to know if we can in some way co-operate with your association, instead of having two separate societies. We are considering sending a delegate to Ottawa, as our interests are the interests of the farmers. Kindly let me have your advice at an early date, and whichever way you think best, we, this branch of the Farmers' Co-operative Company, will try and carry out.

Thanking you in advance.

OLE O. KALDOR,
Secretary and Manager Farmers' Co-operative Company.
Loreburn, Sask.

DUNDURN SECOND

Enclosed please find cheque for \$12, Life Membership fee for R. W. Veach. Send receipt and button to his address, Dundurn, Sask.

N. E. BAUMUNK, Sec'y.
Dundurn, Sask.

KINLEY A GOOD POINT

Your letter re best point to hold a conference in this district, with literature, duly to hand, for which I am obliged. I think your suggestion of a popular way to draw up a program for the season will be of service to us. I have had an interview with our vice-president since receiving your letter, and we hope to get our meetings started on Nov. 12. Several of our old members have left the district, and I shall be more than satisfied if we can get the usual number of members. I am at present organizing a meeting for the 10th of December, when we have two lecturers coming from the University.

With regard to conference I think Kinley would be a fairly good point. They have a hotel, restaurant, also school house and a large room over the restaurant. It is about thirty-five miles west of Saskatoon, ten miles west of Asquith, six miles east of Perdue. It is served by the C.P.R. and G.T.P. railways, and I may say that Kinley is a district that really wants organizing.

HENRY COWARD, Pres.
Juniata, Sask.

If You Were Absolutely Sure Your Piano Would be Especially Selected for You, by an Artist Qualified to Judge, Would You Buy by Mail?

I inquired for some time how to make a satisfactory proposition to those who are unable to come to the city to buy a piano; and I am in a position to make a proposition that will appeal to all.

Those who know Mr. Gerhard Heintzman are sure of his artistic ability. He is a true artist making his pianos from a standpoint of art only. He is interested in every piano that leaves his factory, and is especially pleased when asked to personally select a piano for one of his customers. Knowing this, I thought of our mail order problem, and wrote asking him if he would consent to personally select pianos ordered by mail and ship direct from the factory to each customer, and I received at once the following letter from him:

"Dear Mr. Lindsay,

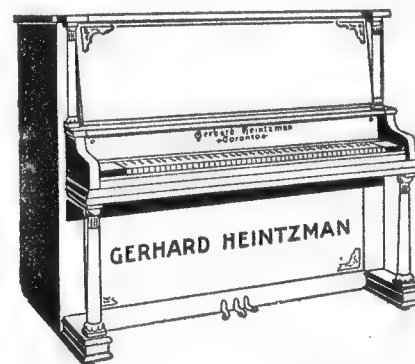
"I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th inst. and am greatly taken with your mail order idea. I think by this plan you will be able to give your customers perfect satisfaction, and I assure you I will select every instrument personally and see that the greatest care is taken in preparing it for shipment. Wishing you every success.

"I am sincerely yours,

"GERHARD HEINTZMAN."

With this assurance from Mr. Heintzman, I can make you the following offer with confidence in my ability to supply you with a piano that will prove a source of delight to you:

I selected for this offer the **STYLE 64 PIANO** which, by record of sales, has proven to be the most popular style. It is of a plain design, finished in walnut or mahogany, and is not too expensive.



GERHARD HEINTZMAN

NEW ART

Style 64

Size—4 ft. 6 in. high, 5 ft.
6 in. wide, 2 ft.
3 1/2 in. deep

Mahogany or Walnut

I will have a piano of this style, **ESPECIALLY SELECTED FOR YOU** by Mr. Gerhard Heintzman, shipped direct to you from the factory, **DELIVERED FREE AT YOUR STATION** for \$400 (\$50 less than the regular selling price). You pay on arrival \$40 cash, and \$10 per month until paid in full, or I will arrange special terms to suit you, covering a similar period.

If the piano is not perfectly satisfactory to you on arrival, you can ship it to Winnipeg and it costs you nothing.

I take the risk because I have confidence in Mr. Gerhard Heintzman, and I can give you the reduced price mentioned above because if you buy by mail I have no salesman's salary and expenses to pay. Will you write me about it?

NORMAN J. LINDSAY,
President Lindsay Piano Company.

DON'T FORGET THE ADDRESS

Lindsay's
284 PORTAGE AVE. WINNIPEG

Want, Sale and Exchange

All advertisements under this heading will be charged for at the rate of 2c. per word per insertion; six insertions given for the price of five.

This department will be made a special feature of The Guide from now on, and is designed to better serve the interests of our subscribers by furnishing space where they may make known their wants, and get in touch with prospective buyers at a nominal cost. Under this heading will be inserted all miscellaneous advertising, such as Farms For Sale or Wanted, Machinery, Help Wanted, Articles Wanted, and For Sale, Auction Sales, etc.

In this column, as in every part of The Guide, any advertisements of a fake or questionable character will not be accepted, but the space will be confined exclusively to the use of legitimate advertisers who seek help, or wish to buy, sell, or exchange stock, machinery, etc. A condensed advertisement in The Grain Growers' Guide should be a business getter for you. Try it, and be convinced.

SCRIP FOR SALE

SOUTH AFRICAN VETERANS' SCRIP FOR sale cheap; a few always on hand. Farm lands improved and unimproved for sale, and lists wanted.—W. F. Rodgers, 608 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A CHOICE SELECTED FARM of 480 acres, 350 cultivated, 140 summer fallow, 150 to be plowed this fall; \$35.00 per acre; 1/4 down, balance in 4 years or to suit purchaser at 7 per cent. interest. Yearly increasing in value; good house and buildings; water, &c., &c. Or will rent for a few years at \$1,150.00 per annum to a good man with sufficient force.—A. R. McKenzie, Kawenda P.O., Man. 10-5

POULTRY AND EGGS

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—HIGHEST quality Exhibition and Utility stock and eggs for sale in season.—Forrest Grove Poultry Yards. P. O. Box 841, Winnipeg.

WANTED — THOROUGHBRED WHITE Rock Cockerels. Apply to Joseph H. Alexander, Rosetown, Sask. 12-4

FINE PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Cocks \$2.00.—Eva Patterson, Newdale, Man. 13-2

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE

OATS FOR SALE—600 BUSHELS OF EX-tra good seed at 40c. bus. if ordered before Dec. 1st. Sample on request.—E. W. Gregory, Millet, Alta. 11-8

SEVERAL CAR LOTS OF ABUNDANCE Oats, free from weeds and weigh heavy to measured bushel from machine; positively free from frost, and splendid seed; 40 cents per bushel f.o.b. Saltcoats if taken within the next month. Sample sent on request.—Chas. A. Partridge, Box 16, Saltcoats. 13-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BARGAINS IN FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS in the fertile FRAZER VALLEY near Vancouver, New Westminster and Chilliwack. We can suit your want and pocket book. Honest treatment. Highest financial references. BE QUICK! Write today for our illustrated Catalog and full information. Address: H. F. LINDE, Box 44, Wadena, Sask.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this heading will be inserted weekly at the rate of \$4.00 per line per year. No card accepted for less than six months, or less space than two lines.

Under this heading should appear the names of every breeder of Live Stock in the West. Buyers and Breeders everywhere, as you are well aware, are constantly on the lookout for additions to their herds, or the exchange of some particular animal, and as The Guide is now recognized as the best market authority, and in every way the most reliable journal working in the interests of the West, nothing is more natural than for you to seek in its columns for the names of reliable men to deal with when buying stock.

Consider the smallness of the cost of carrying a card in this column compared with the results that are sure to follow, and make up your mind to send us your card today.

ROSDALE FARM BERKSHIRES—YOUNG Stock for Sale.—G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask.

A. D. McDONALD, BREEDER OF PURE bred Yorkshires and pure bred Shorthorns: young Bulls for Sale.—Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man.

HEREFORD CATTLE & SHETLAND PONIES J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

SUFFOLK HORSES—JACQUES BROS., Importers and Breeders, Lamerton P. O., Alta.

F. H. COLLYER, WELWYN, SASK., BREED-er, Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

20 SHORTHORN HEIFERS, \$40 to \$60 each. 2 Clydesdale Colts cheap; Yorkshire Pigs, \$8 each; best strains of breeding.—J. Bousfield, Macgregor, Man.

WA-WA-DELL FARM, SHORTHORN CAT-tle, Leicester Sheep.—A. J. MacKay, Macdonald, Man.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SWINE—Young Stock for Sale.—Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

P. B. McLAREN, CLEARWATER, MAN., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep; a choice lot of rams and ewes for sale, one or two years old.

PURE JERSEY COWS—LIDDELL, PIN-cher Station, Alberta.

YORKSHIRE BOARS AND SOWS—ALL ages.—O. M. Brownridge & Sons, Arcola, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM—HOLSTEINS—THOM-son Bros., Boharm, Sask.

RED POLLED CATTLE—THE BEEF AND Butter Breed. 8 cows, 8 heifers, 2 bulls for sale.—Clendening Bros., Harding, Man. Pioneer Importers and breeders.

T. W. KNOWLES, EMERSON, MAN. Breeder of choice improved Yorkshires. Young stock for sale.

ORDERS TAKEN FOR TWO LITTERS Oct. 11th farrows Reg. Berkshire Sows 6 weeks, \$5.00 each.—R. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 12-2

LEGAL

RUSSELL HARTNEY, LL.B. (LATE DE-puty District Registrar, Brandon) Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask.—Land Titles a specialty.

GRAIN GROWERS' MEETINGS

SWAN RIVER GRAIN GROWERS MEET regularly every last Saturday in the month in Hemming Hall at 2 o'clock p.m.—David Nesbit, Sec.-Treas., Swan River, Man.

Fairweather's

FURS FOR MEN

More than forty years our Furs have been the finest choice of the best people in Canada, because their good appearance and enduring quality means extra profit to the customer.

COON COATS
\$55.00 to \$150.00

WALLABY COATS
\$40.00 to \$45.00

BLACK DOG COATS
\$20.00 to \$25.00

COLLARS, CAPS AND GAUNTLETS
At popular prices
\$4.50 to \$35.00

FUR-LINED PERSIAN or OTTER COLLARS
\$75.00 to \$150.00

CHAMOIS & SATIN-LINED PERSIAN or LAMB COLLARS
\$75.00 to \$100

CHAMOIS & TWILLED LINING RUSSIAN OTTER COLLARS
\$40.00 to \$45.00

FAIRWEATHER'S, Winnipeg
TORONTO MONTREAL

These Are Days of Opportunity

Western Canada an Attractive Field for Industrial Enterprises and Financial Investments

NOWHERE in America today are there such alluring openings for human effort as there are in Western Canada, and nowhere in Western Canada are these openings so alluring as in the new country now being opened up and made accessible by the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. This country is known to be rich in natural resources, but only fringes of it along river banks have as yet been explored. Now that prospectors can get into the country easily discoveries are being made every day and the region is attracting widespread interest. Those in touch with the situation assert that amazing developments will undoubtedly take place there during the next few years. In view of the opening up of extensive coal mines on the Brazeau River and the agricultural and lumbering industries, the discovery of mica and other minerals much money is being invested in new townsites along the G. T. P.

The place in which the chief interest of investors is being centred at present is Edson, 128 miles west of Edmonton and one of the principal divisional points on the G. T. P. Edson has been variously described as the Calgary of Northern Alberta, as another prospective Pittsburg, and also as a second Denver, its situation and resources combining all those of the cities named.

Edson not only has natural resources that will all contribute to the upbuilding of a large city but will be a large railway centre. Twenty-six miles of side tracks are now being built there; also commodious roundhouse, machine shops, station and office building, etc., for the G. T. P.

The main line of the C. N. R. to the Pacific coast as at present laid down also touches at Edson and it is highly probable that that company will make Edson a divisional point for their line.

The foregoing are some of the reasons why shrewd investors are buying Edson real estate. It is an opportunity that will seldom present itself again in Western Canada. The real estate situation in Edson today is just what it was in Winnipeg and other Western cities in which fortunes have been made in the early days of those cities. Those who buy property in Edson today and wait for the growth of the city will realize large profits.

But the opportunity to buy cheap is rapidly passing. Lots purchased in Edson last January are now being resold for eight and ten times what was paid for them. We have lots close to the business section that are still selling at the original prices, \$50 to \$75, with a cash payment of only ten per cent. of the purchase price and the balance in nine equal monthly instalments without interest. This is your opportunity to make large profits from a small outlay. Our advice is buy all the property in Edson you can afford to. Buy today and get full advantage of the certain advance. Write us for full particulars about Edson, DO IT NOW.

W. A. CAMPBELL - 417 Nanton Block, Winnipeg

Breeders

HAVE YOU noticed that the "Breeders' Directory" in The Guide is growing? The Breeders are finding out that The Guide is an extremely profitable paper in which to advertise. All our old advertisers are staying with us, and many new ones are coming in. Several of them have written us telling us of the splendid returns they are receiving.

Don't you think if it is profitable for others it should pay you?

The special rates which prevail for this class of advertising are extremely low. For example, a card of three lines costs only twelve dollars per year, a very small amount when you consider that it enables you to talk to over twenty thousand of the best farmers of the West on fifty-two different occasions.

All we ask for The Guide is a fair trial for six months or a year. If it does not pay you in that time we cannot expect you to continue.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG

When Writing to Advertisers, Please mention The Guide

Western Horse Industry

Continued from Page 11

country should bring their love for that breed and horses of that breed with them. The other is that for a time, at least, if not today, size and substance were sacrificed to quality by many Clydesdale breeders. Action, feet and pasterns were emphasized and scale and weight lost sight of. During this same period the Percheron breeders were busy remedying the defects in the horses of their breed, and with every passing year better and better representatives of the breed—particularly as to action, hocks, pasterns and feet—were arriving in the West. The natural result was that the breed steadily gained in favor with others than the settlers from the south until today it is firmly entrenched in the public regard and is receiving more and more recognition in the prize lists of our big fairs. So long as the existing ratio of farmers of Canadian or British origin to those of American birth prevails, however, it is scarcely likely that the Clydesdale will fall from its pre-eminent place in the popular regard, especially as more attention to size is now being paid by the breeders of these horses.

In addition to the two breeds named, we have the Shires and Belgians with a fair representation scattered throughout the country. The Belgians are popular in many of the districts largely settled with German-Americans and are another importation from the south, while the Shire is the popular draught horse of England.

It matters but little which of these four breeds a man elects to work with. The important thing is that he selects but one, and that the one he likes best. There is a brisk demand for good representatives of any or all of them. On the market the individual animal is considered more than the breed he belongs to, but good individuals can only be produced with any degree of certainty when the breeder confines himself to one breed. The relative popularity of the four breeds in question in Western Canada at the present time may be stated thus: Of say, 25 stallions, 17 will be Clydesdales, 6 will be Percherons, one a Belgian and one a Shire.

Weight An Important Factor

One important point may be touched upon briefly before this article is brought to a close. We have spoken incidentally of the importance of size in draught horses. A study of prices at the leading horse markets on this continent will reveal the fact that the prices paid for heavy horses bear a direct ratio to the weight of the animals. This does not mean that quality and other points are not factors in determining the price paid for any individual horse, but that, other things being equal, weight is the ruling factor in making the price for a draught horse.

How can weight be obtained, if it is so essential to securing high prices? Parentage and feeding are the determining factors. A big mare mated to a big horse is more likely to throw big, growthy stock than are a small mare and big horse, or a big mare and a small horse. This rule, like every other rule of breeding, does not always apply, but it is a safe one to work by in seeking weight. But feeding—both of the mare, before and after the colt comes, and of the colt during the first year of its life in particular—is at least as powerful a factor as is heredity in the making of heavy horses. The maximum weight of a draught horse, in the judgment of many breeders, is determined by the time the colt is one year old. No amount of feed and care after that age is past will greatly affect the size and ultimate weight of a horse that has been neglected prior to that time. Therefore the careful breeder who is after results and the big money feeds his pregnant mares and sucking colts as carefully and generously as any other stock on the farm.

In the foregoing a few of the salient economic and technical points connected with the horse raising industry as it now exists, and as it might exist in Western Canada, have been touched

upon in a fragmentary way. The subject both in its study and its actualities is a fascinating one, for is not the horse—next perhaps to some dogs—the most intelligent animal that man has been given dominion over? The possibilities of the industry are enormous, despite automobiles and gas tractors, and the demand for good draught horses is further from being supplied than it ever was. Cities, railway and lumber camps, and the newer farming districts, alike call for horses and will pay more than profitable prices for even such inferior animals of nondescript breeding as are too often offered. Can anyone doubt but that an interesting, promising, profitable and important branch of farming is being sadly neglected or inadequately developed by most of our farmers?

NOW AND TEN YEARS HENCE

It seems that the West is to have a tariff commission as a result of representations made during the Premier's recent visit through that portion of the country. Farmers are naturally more or less apt to be free traders, especially when their chief market is abroad and they themselves need little protection in the home market. So we need not be surprised at the attitude of the grain growers in the new provinces who haven't yet exhausted the virgin fertility of their soil. But we think they are not looking a very long distance ahead. The prairie provinces are growing and it will not be long until the people there will want to have manufacturing industries. While they are working out their destinies satisfactorily on the farm, their children may have different tastes. Some will feel the lure of the town, some will have a genius for mechanical work and many will have a preference for the workshop. The country should be in a position then to care for this element in the population as it arises. The West needs manufacturing industries, with their offer of diversified employment, which the present fiscal system has the tendency to encourage, while any rearrangement of duties which would satisfy the present generation of western farmers might have the effect of discouraging the development of manufacturing industries. We have a feeling that a well balanced tariff commission would not find good enough evidence in the West to make any such serious change. The present demand impresses us as being shortsighted, and so we believe it would impress any student taking the future into consideration. If things go along as they are, we venture to say that inside of ten years the sentiment of the West will undergo a radical change and there will be a rebound to the feeling which is now pretty well fixed in the East that the farmer is really benefitted by the tariff which favors manufactures, both in having a better home market and in having a greater diversity of callings for his sons and daughters to engage in. Out in the West they have great water-powers and they are discovering great sources of fuel supply. Wherever these are there exist the possibilities of manufacturing enterprise. We may therefore expect to see these possibilities developed in the West where things seem to proceed with astonishing speed. It will not be long until the value of the present tariff will be better appreciated there than it is today.

NOTE—The writer of the above article makes much of preparing a place for the future generation. When economic conditions are made right the farm will be far more attractive than now. Certainly there will be industries in Western Canada, and they will be needed. They will grow, however, without protection, but because of the demand for their products. Every industry can be made to stand upon its bottom as well as the farming industry.—Ed.

Hon. James Drummond McGregor, of New Glasgow, has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia, in succession to the late Lieut.-Gov. Fraser.

The Saskatchewan Farmer is the name of a new monthly agricultural publication that has recently appeared at Moose Jaw. The editor is Hugh McKellar, former deputy minister of agriculture in Manitoba.



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Plain Philosophy

By "COG"

Pilot Mound, Man., was all shook up the other day. A hardwareman had a can of smokeless powder he wanted to get rid of. Instead of fooling the chickens with it or mixing it in a toothsome bran mash for Bossy, he decided to burn it up. An interested group assembled to witness the celebration and, if necessary, act on the coroner's jury. After the explosion an official count yielded the fact that fifty-six panes of glass were missing along the main thoroughfare, most of the shelf stock in nearby stores was promiscuously distributed about the premises, and a good sized excavation started at the scene. Happily the population suffered no decrease. It's queer that the tinman didn't give the stuff to the children to play with.

Isn't it fierce that just when we were settling down for a nice quiet winter that those fellows that make us laws that we don't want, down at Ottawa, should start to talk about a general election? And just after you had that front room all cosy for the winter, mother, and now father and the boys, will be out evenings to hear the spellbinders spout. And the chances are that all their bunk will contain about as much sense as the speech made by a brass-collar with more money than education, who, in the course of a speech, proclaimed: "All mankind is divided into two classes, one of whom I am which." Just so, just so. Somebody has started something.

The world hasn't much use for a "has been." Mrs. Nina Tourville was given back to the earth the other day at East St. Louis, a suburb of the "show me" state. About two years ago Mrs. Tourville's first chance departed this world and left her a large wad that she hardly knew what to do with. Her first step toward putting the bunch into circulation was the acquirement of a successor to her former helpmate within a month of the first one's passing. Then she spread a feast and invited the whole population. Two thousand, drunk and dressed up, responded, and they sure had something of a time. The bill totalled \$6,000, and Mrs. T. said she had her money's worth. Only four carriages accompanied her to her last resting place, and not one of the two thousand was there. Such is life.

A western weekly in informing its readers of the overthrow of the Portuguese monarchy gave the item this much space: "The royal flag was torn down at Lisbon and the boy king of Portugal hurled from the throne, and the establishment of a republic is an accomplished fact." That's "boiling it down" in great shape. But here's another, and not from a country paper. A "highly paid city editorial writer" (that's what they're always called, but none of them die rich), pleading with parents to keep their children in the halls of learning, says: "Every day lost has its manifold effect; the knowledge gained on that day is missed" (do you catch that "bull?") "and the pupil is thrown behind."

Mr. Farmer, what are you doing for your children? Are you giving them every chance possible in the battle of life, or are you going to let them dub along any old way? Enough has been written about the advantages of sending the boys to the agricultural college that they may learn the methods that they will have to use in order to keep the old farm on a paying basis. But it seems to me that the girls have been sadly neglected. Those girls do just as much to keep things going as do the boys, and in many cases a whole lot more. And they have just as much right to superior advantages as have their brothers. Of course there's no more use of giving a farm girl an education in art that she'll never use than it is to educate a future farmer for the ministry. But every girl wants to go to college. She should want to and should be given a chance to go. These domestic science courses strike me as just about the right thing. No use elaborating on the theme, but give the girl a chance and you'll be proud of the result.

And I'll bet that, even if you have every piece of labor-saving machinery for the farm work that you can think of, the chances are that you've given very little thought to labor-saving in the kitchen. That's something else that ought to have your immediate attention. If you can, by the investment of a few dollars, save your wife a little time and muscle each day, the money is well spent. Never having put in much time in the kitchen, I'm not acquainted with what's needed, but in a few minutes your wife can tell you of a lot of things that she would like to have.

This has been a bad year for the "purists" who seek to stereotype the English language and put the kibosh upon the adoption of popular expressions into good form. Some years ago these fogies were horrified by the adoption of the word "monkey" as a verb. Later "graft," "bunko," "boss," "cinch" and a number of others came into general use and were acknowledged by the powers that be. And now a professor of English in Columbia University has approved the word "joint" as meaning a gambling resort, and a learned judge has accepted the word "grafter" for use in court. It sure is a hard time for the pedantry that seeks to limit our vocabulary. As an exchange remarks: "The initiative and referendum existed in speech long before they were applied to politics, and any direct primary of popular words would show that they will be continued in use until recalled at the public pleasure." The people are slow to recognize any boss rule in speech.

A story is told of a man who was famous as a poor rifle shot. One day some friends were being shown about his farm and he showed them a target on the barn door with a bullet hole right in the bulls-eye. He proudly stated that he had placed that bullet there from a distance of five hundred yards. The friends were satisfactorily awed until he explained that he had first shot in the bullet and then painted the target around it.

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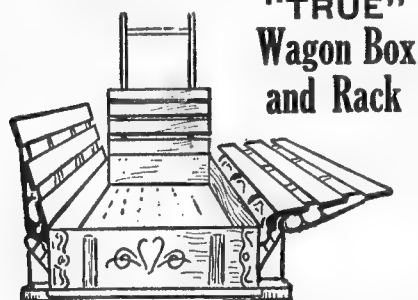
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Question Drawer

This department of The Guide is open to all readers, and it is hoped that they will take advantage of it. All questions relating to the problems of the farmer of Western Canada will be answered in this department. Write questions on one side of the paper only, and send only one question on one sheet of paper. Join in making this department of the greatest value.

MUST HAVE NAMES

Questions sent in without the name of the sender attached will not be answered. The name will not be used if not desired, but it must be sent as a guarantee of good faith.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES

Subscriber, Sask.—I sent a man his passage over to this country from Scotland with the understanding that he was to work for me for one year at \$20 a month the year round. After he came and worked about six weeks he found other men around were getting \$30 for eight months, and picked up and left me. When he left he agreed to pay me back what he owed me on his passage. Now he says he won't give me a cent. Can I garnishee his wages or what can I do to get what he owes me, about \$30?

Ans.—You state that the party in question owes you about \$30. We do not know whether you are giving the man any credit for his wages or not. In any event we would say that the party could not recover against you for the time he worked, as he has not completed his contract. There is nothing to stop you from suing the man for the balance of the amount due you on the advancement of his fare.

THRESHING TROUBLE

Subscriber, Forward, Sask.—A hires to B for a certain wage per day to run B's engine for the threshing season, B agreeing to call A before B wanted to start threshing to give a chance to fix up the engine before starting work. B did not do so but waited till he wanted to thresh, then sends for A, but weather turns in wet and B cannot thresh. A finds B has been threshing the day before A gets there. A is on time as ordered. Next day after dinner B orders A to steam up. A does so and tries engine and pump and injector will not work. A tries to fix them but it is too near night and A does not get them done. Next morning B orders A to move. A does as ordered but cannot

get pump to work and injector will not work when boiler is running. Weather is wet and cannot thresh. A tells B what repairs are wanted. B says to get them and A gets them and returns when weather dries up and tells B to have straw gotten to fire up with. B does not get any straw. A tries to put on repairs. Some will not fit and some cannot be put on because old ones cannot be gotten off. A tries to fix old ones but cannot try them because he cannot steam up. Next morning B wants to thresh but gets no straw till daylight. As soon as steam is up A tries pump and injector and neither will work causing a delay. B says to A, "how long will it be before you are ready to start." A says, "as soon as I can fix this pump." B says, "I will put a man on to fix it," and A says, "that means that you do not want me any longer." B says "yes," so A has to leave the job, B offering A \$5.00 to settle. A will not settle. A loses 5 days looking for a job and has to take \$2.00 a day less than B was giving him because the jobs were all gone.

A is an authorized man by the department. There are no witnesses to the bargain. Has A got a clean case against B to make him pay lost time and difference in wages per day? If so please advise how to begin.

Ans.—We would advise that A has claim against B for his damages, if he was competent to run engine and was not able to do so by reason of engine not being in working condition. The claim for damages would have to be made by action which should be brought by a solicitor. We would judge from the letter that B's contention would be that A was not competent.

CLEANING OF GRAIN

J. S., Gilbert Plains.—Will the government elevators clean the grain and give the feed back?

Ans.—Yes. It is the intention of the government to supply all the elevators they operate with up-to-date cleaners and give the farmers all their screenings back for feed purposes. On account of the lateness of the season before they were able to secure the elevators, they have not been able to remodel them and supply them with cleaners before the rush of the season came on. But the difficulty will be overcome before next year's crop is on the market.

VETERINARY

We shall be glad to have our readers remember that all Veterinary Questions they wish to ask will be answered free of charge in The Guide. The services of one of Winnipeg's leading veterinaries have been secured for this work. Private replies by return mail, if desired, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00

SCAB ON EYES

Canora, Sask.—(1) Young cattle have scab around the eyes. Kindly prescribe some remedy. (2) One of my mares that foaled last spring stepped on the colt's leg and broke it the same day it was foaled. I put splints on the leg and tied it firmly and it healed up all right. But now it has two ulcers on the leg, one a little above the place where it was broken and the other a little below it. They heal up and break open again. Have done this about four times this summer. Do

you think the bone is decaying? Kindly prescribe.

Ans.—(1) Bathe the parts once daily with a twenty per cent. solution of Boracic Acid. Then apply Oxide of Zinc Ointment, taking care that none gets into the eyes. (2) I would advise you to have the colt examined by a veterinary surgeon as the bone or parts may require scraping. In the meantime, bathe the parts with a 1 in 1,000 solution of Corrosive Sublimate and then dust on Iodoform. It may be necessary to touch the parts with caustic.

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If you are interested in improving the system of government in Canada you should study Professor Frank Parson's book entitled "The City for the People." He devotes a great deal of attention to Direct Legislation and this is considered the best book published on the subject. He also deals in the same book with Public Ownership, Home Rule for Cities, and the Merit System for Civil Service, and the best means of Overcoming Corruption. Professor Parsons in his book shows how reforms have been accomplished in Switzerland and in some of the American cities by means of the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall. The book is double indexed for subjects and persons. It is a book to read carefully and to digest and to think about. This book is published in paper binding at 50 cents. In lots of 10 or more 45 cents each. They will be sent to any reader postpaid on receipt of price.

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Mistress: I don't want you to have so much company. You have more callers in a day than I have in a week.

Domestic: Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable you'd have as many friends as I have.

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 To feed and clothe the hungry child.
 To maintain the Girls' Club room.
 To care for the blind from infancy.

FOR EVERY DAY
(By Frank Walcott Hutt.)

A cheerful song for every day,
 And not for glad days only;
 A song to clear a misty way,
 And soothe a heart that's lonely;
 A song that's not too late to bring
 Joy unto one that may not sing.

A song whose mission 'tis to find
 And cheer the place of sorrow,
 And have its message glad and kind,
 Fulfilled before to-morrow—
 Whether the skies be blue or gray,
 A cheerful song for every day.

Dear Friends:—I often think we should be more happy and cheerful if we only bore in mind how many blessings we enjoy, even though we may be as "poor as church mice." I am afraid many of us don't realize how many mercies we enjoy of which there is abundance for all.

We have the fresh air, sunshine, health, the blue sky, the birds, pure bright water, beautiful flowers, kind, thoughtful friends and a hundred-and-one other blessings. The blessings of home. The love of father, mother, brothers and sisters are beyond price. Remember that separation comes all too quickly; too soon the elders must watch the young ones leave the nest. Let us have no bitter recollections of duties left undone. And you younger ones, when you are far away

from the shelter of the dear home, never forget the teachings you received there, the kind hearts in it, the love that was so freely lavished on you. And, lastly, I ask you all, what are you doing to make home happy? Are you keeping in touch with the dear ones out in the world? Do you place your own dear folk first in everything? And for the thought this week, may we all be deeply and truly thankful for all the blessings we have received. Forget the miseries or little worries and count your blessing every day.
 MARGARET.

Question not, but live and labor,
 Till the goal be won;
 Helping every feeble neighbor,
 Asking help from none;
 Life is mostly froth and bubble,
 Two things stand like stone;
 Kindness in another's trouble,
 Courage in your own.

GIRLS' CLUB

The Sunshine Girls' Club received a great send off last Thursday night when a very fine entertainment was given by the following artists: Miss D. K. Miller, Miss D. Cooper, Mrs. Reif, Miss Merce Morrison, Mr. O. P. Lambourne and Mr. Hind. Miss Martin accompanied the soloists. Honor guests were Mrs. N. T. McMillan, Mrs. Haggard, Mrs. Inglis, Dr. Grant, Mr. R. McKenzie.

Hostesses: Mrs. W. J. Boyd, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Floyd Biggs, Mrs. Salmon, Mrs. Deighton, Mrs. Kalberer. Lunch was served. Many of the members of last year looked forward to the opening of the Club with great delight.

The lonely girls made many friends and all were unanimous in their determination to make this a larger and brighter club even than that last year. My readers will remember the beginning of our club in 201 Bon Accord when Mr. A. M. Fraser kindly placed this room at my disposal for three weeks. To see if a girls' club room was a necessity and at the end of that time we had over thirty members and at the last social seventy-five members and twenty-five visitors attended. While I hope to double the number this year, yet, if we can give as much true comfort as last year my work and that of my splendid band of co-workers will certainly not have been in vain.

A SUNSHINE APPEAL TO OUR BOY READERS

The other day a troop of manly young boy scouts, heads up, eyes front, went past me with a swing that set my blood racing, and the thought came to me—"Why not a few troops of Sunshine Boy Scouts?" For surely Sir Robert Baden-Powell's code of honor is our code of honor too. Think of it, boys,—obedience, discipline, self-reliance, resourcefulness, initiative, morality, honor, helpfulness, cheerfulness, kindness, willingness to help those smaller and weaker than yourselves! Don't you think those qualities are bound to make a fellow worthy of the flag that flies above him? It stands for so much, that flag, and it behooves us all—men, women, boys and girls—to live up to it, and to play the game as Canadians should. Duty is not a word we appreciate when we are young, but as we grow older we realize that there is one word and that word is—Duty! It is not necessary to be soldiers or sailors to appreciate that word; civilians have been heroes too. Do you remember the captain of the well at Campore? He was a civilian. Being only a woman, boys, I can only suggest that scheme, and leave the rest to you, but think of it lads; you would be able to give a display for "Sunshine" at any of the sports held in your neighborhood. And boys of the Empire we've got two flags to live up to—the "Sunshine Banner" and the Union Jack with the Maple Leaf—Three cheers for both!

"TEDDY" THE NURSE
A True Dog Story

I'm a black-faced, curly-tailed pug dog; my name is Teddy, and I'm a real nurse.

Now, very likely you will all laugh at the idea of a little pug dog being a nurse, but I will prove it.

I was born on New Year's Day, 1902, in the sunniest little room of a small flat

in the city of New York, and with my three little brothers began life as most puppies do, only I was the thinnest puppy ever born in that flat. As a consequence I was not looked upon with much favor by my mistress; but my mother was very fond of me.

This state of affairs continued till I was about four weeks old, when I heard my mistress say to her husband—

"John, I think we must try to get rid of that black-faced little pup. He will never be worth anything—he is so thin!"

This disturbed my mother very much, as she did not know what would happen to me. But she had not long to wait to learn my fate, for a few days after this conversation a lady came in to buy one of us, and as soon as she looked us over said—

"I like that little black-faced, thin puppy; he looks so intelligent!"

In a few minutes I was taken up and dropped into a covered basket, and without more ado carried away. I soon found myself really travelling.

Presently I heard "Greenwich" called out, and my new owner stepped on to the platform with me. Taking up my basket, she told a man to drive her to an old country house. It was called "Dogs' Heaven," from the kindness of the family to all dogs, and for that matter to cats, of which I found a goodly number in my new home.

And now comes the secret of my learning to be a real nurse. One of the cats, named the Yellow Kid, was a beautiful yellow Angora. It had four frisky kittens about a month old, and one day the mother was taken very ill, and for a week she could not get out of her basket, and the kittens had to be fed on milk with a spoon and sleep in a box.

Now, I loved those dear little kittens very much and thought I would try to take care of them. So I began by washing their faces after they had been fed each day, and when I had licked them very clean I lay down on the hearth of the old kitchen and the four little kittens cuddled up close to my neck and paws and went to sleep. This care I gave them for a week, till the Yellow Kid got well.

Now I think that I have proved beyond a doubt that I am a real nurse, even if I am a "black-faced, curly-tailed pug."
 Emily Stewart Weed.
 (In the "Sunshine Bulletin.")

A QUEER BOY

He doesn't like study, it weakens his eyes,
 But the right sort of book will insure a surprise;
 Let it be about Indians, pirates or bears,
 And he's lost for the day to all mundane affairs;
 By sunlight or gaslight his vision is clear;
 Now, isn't that queer?

At thought of an errand, he's tired as a hound,
 Very weary of life, and of tramping around
 But if there's a band or a circus in sight,
 He will follow it gladly from morning till night.
 The showman will capture him some day,
 I fear,
 For he is queer.

If there's work in the garden his head aches to split,
 And his back is so lame that he can't dig a bit;
 But mention football, and he's cured very soon,
 And he'll dig for a woodchuck the whole afternoon!
 Do you think he plays 'possum?
 He seems quite sincere.

THANKSGIVING OFFERING

Won't you all send something, however small, in thanksgiving for all your blessings? Sunshine has a place for everything. Books and magazines are waiting for money to pay the freight; out to the lonely men and women. Clothing to be distributed, but again money is necessary to pay carriage. Funds are necessary for the Girls' Club Room. Material is wanted for the cosy garments; picture post cards for the picture books. Fresh eggs and milk for several sick members.

Where to Send Sunshine

Mrs. Tilden, Suite 8, Henderson Blk., Winnipeg, was a farmer's wife, but is now very frail. Her daughter also is in poor

health. Won't you write her a cheerful letter and the children might send a picture post card.

MARGARET.

Mr. Carl England, 394 Harbison Ave., Elmwood, is now at home, but still in poor health, a letter of cheer and any little comfort would be a help.

Dear Margaret:—I should like to become a member of your Sunshine Guild. Please send membership card. I enclose two cents stamps for its postage.

MELINDA WOLFE.

FOR RAINY RIVER

Dear Margaret:—The young ladies' bible class of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, wish to send a box of clothing to the Rainy River survivors. Will you kindly tell us if we should send the box to you and have you forward it, or should we send it direct from here, and if so, to whom? Please answer as soon as possible, giving us all particulars.

G. GRACE KENNEDY, Secretary.

Brandon. Give my thanks to the young ladies of the Bible class for their loving thought. I understand that there is plenty of clothing at Rainy River now. But if addressed to the Relief Officer, Rainy River, no doubt it would be made use of. Hundreds of parcels of clothing were sent in answer to my call. Write again and let me know how you get on.

MARGARET.

WANTS TO HELP

Dear Margaret:—I am sending you twenty-five cents to help along with the Sunshine work. I sent a card of our town to Mrs. Mary Curtis Huish, about two weeks ago. I will send you some Sunday School papers soon if they would be any good. I would like to be a member of your Guild.

FRANCES GOLDSMITH.

Pretoria, Man. I am sending membership card and button. Yes, the Sunday School papers are always wanted. Hearty welcome to our Guild.

MARGARET.

THIS FOR CHILDREN

Dear Margaret:—I received my button and like it very well, also my membership card. I am asking if you will let me know what card for putting down people's names and how much money they are sending. Our teacher is going to send some. Is the money for the little children? If so I will be very pleased to send the money along. Kindly write and let me know.

IRENE DRYDEN.

The Emergency Fund card is for whatever fund appeals to you. If you wish it to go to help the children, put on Children's Fund and it will be spent on the sick little ones. If you could make some pocket handkerchiefs of cheese-cloth, bandage of the same we would be glad of them. Any old linen or cotton is also very useful in cases of sickness. Many thanks for loving promise.

MARGARET.

ANOTHER HELPER

Dear Margaret:—I received my pretty button and thank you for it. I will send the five cents for the button. We live on a farm eighteen miles or so from Duck Lake. I have two brothers, but no sister. In summer we have school, but this year we had only three months. Will you please send me a collection card? I will enclose the two cents for postage. I hope my letter will not get too long.

HEIDI MULLER.

Silver Grove, Sask. Very glad you like your button. I will forward collection card. Very soon we will hold a sale of work and hope to make some money for the funds before the winter really sets in.

MARGARET.

A NEW FRIEND

Dear Margaret:—I have become very much interested in the Sunshine Guild. We have only lately commenced taking THE GUIDE and I always turn to your page first. I would like to know more about your work and how it is conducted. I know you are doing a noble work, the sunshine and smiles mean so much to each of us. A kind word or a loving act how much they count in this life. I often think if only our hearts were just full of love for everyone, then we would be more like Christ, and how much help and sunshine we would bring to those who often so sorely need it. I noticed in your page a number are asking about children to adopt. I have been thinking for quite a while I would like to have a little girl about ten or older, as I am alone quite a lot, she would be company for me. I did not know whether your society had children to give out or not. If you could write me full particulars I would be very pleased. I would give her a public school education and she would be like my own child.

Wishing you every success in your good work.
 Markinchl.

Many thanks for kind words of appreciation of my page. It is always a joy to know that my readers enjoy it. I have a dear little girl ten years of age, but she must be placed in a Catholic home; she is a Galician, but speaks good English and is a thoroughly good and lovely child. Yes, Sunshine represents everything good and beautiful and in scattering sunshine surely we are doing work our Saviour would have us do. I am writing further particulars.

MARGARET.

ONLY ONE ESSAY

Dear Margaret:—Your letter of October 5th with enclosed essay has just reached us. You may be sure that it will get our best consideration. We wish to thank you for the trouble you have taken in this connection. You will no doubt be pleased to hear that our exhibition has just closed after a most successful three days.

A. S. SCLATER.

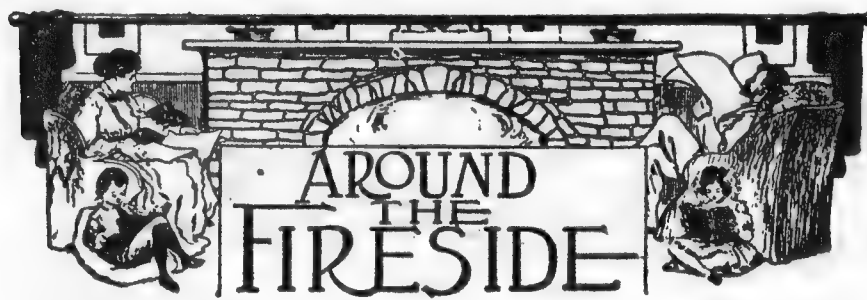
Manager, Sunshine Boys' Club, Montreal. I was very much disappointed that only one child sent in an essay on the Wild Flowers of Canada.

MARGARET.



Makes lighter,
whiter, better
flavored bread
—produces
more loaves
to barrel.

**PURITY
FLOUR**



Conducted by "ISOBEL"

Train Up a Child

Many years have come and gone since King Solomon, the wise, sat upon the throne of David and ordered his many households and his splendid kingdom according to his own sweet single will; and in the ordering, so well did he accomplish all, that religious history accords to him the palm of having exercised the greatest wisdom of any man the world has ever seen.

Not least among King Solomon's recorded virtues was his accredited aptitude in the management of children. Solomon's legacy to posterity of "Spare the rod and spoil the child"—"a forward child is a shame to his father"—is a legacy which posterity in its youth at least would have been glad to have escaped.

So thoroughly have those Solomonic maxims, meandering down the ages, been incorporated into humanity by both use and abuse, and so often, too, alas, have they furnished and ossified the last argument against the poor sinner, and congealed the stream of parental mercy which otherwise might have overflowed and washed away the alleged sin through forgiveness and a tolerant dismissal with a "go and sin no more," my child, that it doubtless came as a rude shock to stern advocates of the pliant rawhide, the time honored slipper, the odorous pine shingle, and kindred weapons of correction, so close to the hand of the adamant discipline, to find that a greater than Solomon has fallen among us who claims to have deeper wisdom and more humane counsels for the guidance of unheeding youth.

When Solomon concluded his homily on child training naturally it was thought the last word had been said on that subject. Not so, however.

The New Thought

So helpless are we in the hands of chance or mischance that it was only necessary for a young Frenchman, ambitious for literary fame or notoriety—or both—to cast about for some fantastic schism, the advocacy of which would bring the keenly coveted reward—a world agape, surprised, agitated—and he the conspicuous cause; what more could insatiate conceit demand? Hence it fell out that Rousseau of the facile pen and juggling instincts, figuratively speaking, laid his axe to the root of the tree of youthful ethics that King Solomon had planted and watered and guarded by example for so many thousand years, and in its stead he planted yet another shrub of brighter promise and of sweeter fruits. Though Rousseau's sole impulse and determined aim in publishing his book on child culture was merely to create a sensation by uprooting all established traditions of education; and not to aid or benefit the race, he yet, fortunately for this age, stumbled happily upon an idealistic substitute that every day is proving more worthy of adoption or adaptation. For the ready, all-persuasive rod of Solomon, Rousseau gives a milder scheme of discipline, bearing heavily upon "the sacredness of childhood," also upon its weakness; urges tender regard for its happiness, and submits touching pleas for its protection and guidance.

Though Rousseau well knew the hardships, indeed the iniquities, of child discipline in his own day and heartily disapproved, still he had no expectation that his book on child education would revolutionize the system of the world and attract such disciples as Horace Trann, in America; Spencer, in England; Pestalozzi and Froebel, in Germany, and Madam Necker in France; all educationists of foremost

rank. Yet so it was. With Rousseau began a consideration for the wishes and needs of children never before indulged. "Do not sacrifice the present happiness of children out of consideration for a remote time which may never come," says Rousseau. How many parents live to rue the severity and hardship imposed upon some gentle little soul, so helpless in their care? But with all the beautiful, effusive, idealistic views favored by Rousseau for tenderness and kindness in his recommendation for the management of youth, even he does not appear to be an infallible guide. His "doctrine of consequences," the only means he permits of indirect punishments (and of direct punishments none at all) for the misdeeds of youth is the more or less diabolical suggestion of letting the child have free scope to perform as he pleases and then leave him to bear the full "consequences" of his acts. For instance, should the child break the windows of his room, simply leave him to bear the inclemency of the weather, "even though he takes cold"; "if he break the furniture of his room give him no more," and thus will he learn



Homesteaders Shack near Fort Pelly, Sask.

the value of window and furniture and respect both when he realizes their value, and "it is better that he take a cold than be a fool."

How to Do It

To show how far from normal even the kindest dispositioned detached child-trainer may be, it is only necessary to declare that Rousseau's doctrine "consequences" takes the following course on occasion: He says to the boy: "Tomorrow we will go fishing at six in the morning. Would you like to go?" The boy expresses delighted assent. In the morning "he awakes too late and finds me gone." This is his plan to teach the boy to awake of himself. What heartless and unnecessary meanness! How altogether inconsistent with real tenderness such a course would be to disappoint a child for what was not his fault, and cause him to pay the penalty of a sacrifice of health for a broken window.

Whatever may be said of the weaknesses of parents, especially mothers, in consenting to or permitting indulgences, damaging to the health and ethical training of their little ones, certain it is that no more glaring inconsistencies can be found among them

than among the so-called cool-headed merely intellectual dictators of the ostensibly pedagogic.

Providence had the matter well in hand when He arranged to sequester the early years of youth under the mother's fostering care, quite evidently realizing that the mother's sheltering love compensated for their lack of "reason," and offered a firmer safeguard and fitter foundation for a life of later usefulness than the frozen rigidities of a Solomon, however great his wisdom, or the more complex and detached schedule of a Rousseau, however shrewd his insight and dispassionate his judgment. Yet mothers owe a debt of gratitude to Rousseau for his unique and splendid advocacy of childhood's cause, which, but for him, might have lain dormant for many more hard centuries, but now they dread less the day that separates from them their cherished progeny, and know that when they pass, as pass they must, a saner and kindlier training system awaits them.

FIRST MEANINGS OF COMMON PHRASES

The phrase "Mad as a hatter" rally means as venomous as a viper. "Mad as a hatter" is simply a corruption of an ancient form, "Mad as an atter, or adder." Mad in this case is generally synonymous with poisonous.

Until the day of aquariums it was a somewhat difficult matter to observe a live herring. It is a fish that dies instantly on being taken from its native element. Among fishermen first arose the expression, "Dead as a herring."

When we say a person is "Not worth his salt," we are using one of the oldest phrases in the English language. This expression has come down through the centuries from Roman days. The

said. "It is very common in Scotland, where it is known as the 'clacharan.' You will notice the location of the only white feathers on its body—they can be seen only when the bird is flying away from you."

The phrase, "When you are in Rome, do as the Romans do," is traced to a saying of St. Ambrose. He was once consulted by a woman who asked him whether or not it was right to feast on Saturday in Milan, since in Rome the day was held as a fast day, and as such strictly observed.

The saint could do no better than to give her the advice which he followed himself; "for," said he, "when I go to Rome, I fast on Saturday as they do in Rome; but when I am here I do not fast." The good saint might have justified himself with St. Paul's decision on a similar point.

THE HOUSEHOLD FAIRY

Have you heard of the household fairy sweet,
Who keeps the house so bright and neat?
Who enters the rooms of boys and girls
And finds lost marbles and smooths out curls?
Who mends the rents in a girlie's frock—
Or darns the hole in a Tomboy's sock?
If you don't believe, it is true, I say,
You may search and find her this very day
In your home.

You must not look for a maiden fair,
With starry eyes and golden hair;
Her hair may be threaded with silver gray,
But one glance of her eyes drives care away,
And the touch of her hand is so soft and light.
When it smooths out a place for your head at night.
If you know of someone just like this
My household fairy you cannot miss—
It's mother.

ALICE B. HULING.

NURSERY RHYMES OF ANCIENT ORIGIN

Slang phrases, in course of time, become absorbed into the vernacular, just in the same way that nonsense rhymes and nursery verses become institutions. Take the following examples. The famous lines:

Mother, may I go out to swim?
Yes, my darling daughter;
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb,
And don't go near the water—

are at least thirteen hundred years old, being found in a book of jests of the sixth century, compiled by Hierocles.

"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall," etc., has come down to us from the days of King John. "The Babes in the Wood" dates from the fifteenth century, being founded upon facts, an old house near Wayland Wood, Norfolk, having the whole story in carvings on a mantelpiece. "Little Jack Horner," "Little Miss Muffet," "Old Mother Hubbard," "Mother Goose" and "Goosey, Goosey, Gander," are each traceable to the sixteenth century.

"Pussy cat, pussy cat, where have you been?" belongs to the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "Three Blind Mice" first appeared in a music book dated 1609. "A Froggie Would a Wooing Go" was licensed to be sung as far back as 1650. "Boys and Girls, Come Out and Play," and "Lucy Locket Lost Her Pocket" both hail from the period of Charles II. And last of all, "Cinderella," "Jack the Giant-Killer," "Bluebeard," and "Tom Thumb" were published by their author, Charles Perrault, in the year 1697.

CONCEIT

(By Ethelwyn Brewer DeFoe)

I sometimes feel that in some former stage
I must have been the darling of my age.
Else, why these inward feelings of renown
Who, here, have never scribbled half a page?

This feeble flicker I, within me, feel.
By patient tending, may it not reveal
One radiant spark throughout time's
endless dark,
As I go round and round with fortune's
wheel?

"That is a wheatear," the official



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FOR
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We have the only Guaranteed Player-piano that can be sold for as little as \$500 on easy terms of payment.

It is a full sized instrument and contains many of the latest patents known to self-playing pianos. The tone is sweet and the action perfect while the case design is of the graceful and artistic.

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About Your Hair**

Is your hair thin? Is your hair falling out? Have you lost most of your hair? Would you like to be transformed?

These are a few questions we must answer every day nearly, put to us by out-of-town customers of this establishment. When we know your wants you are assured of relief. Everything in hair goods and accessories. Write today for illustrated catalogue.

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\$7 to \$10 PER WEEK

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish machine yarn, etc. Send your name and address at once for particulars.
The Dominion Knitting Co., Orillia, Ont.

A THANKSGIVING SONG

(By Frank H. Sweet)

Whence comes this song of harvest cheer,
This hymn of praise unto the sky,
So strong that all the world may hear
It rise on high?

'Tis grateful people thanking Him,
Whose hand hath led their steps aright,
A faithful guide, however dim
And dark the night.

What is the song of praise they sing,
In which the people all take part;
So full that in its strength they bring
A nation's heart?

'Tis the Thanksgiving harvest prayer
Of gratitude for ample yield,
For tender love and watchful care
O'er home and field.

SMILES AND SUNSHINE

There are some smiles that are only a contraction of the muscles. The lips make them, not the heart. And they may come at very inopportune times. They do not indicate kindly thoughts and interest any more than the waxen smile on a doll's face.

To smile mechanically is tiresome; but when there is hearty enjoyment back of the smile on the lips it indicates a cheerful disposition, which makes the possessor veritable sunshine to the lives of others. The smile of such a girl swells into a ripple of laughter, which is a part of the world's music of joy and gladness. A joyful heart is reflected in a smiling face, which radiates sunshine in many human paths.—Selected.

THANKSGIVING

(By Ruth Sterry)

Not what we have, O Lord, but what we missed,
For shining eyes tonight Death might have kissed,
For loving hands so dear, we might not hold,
For lips we love which might tonight be cold.

For what we missed, O Lord, for what we missed;
The child who might have wandered Judas kissed;
The sin which might have found us unaware
And entering in our hearts, have flourished there.

For what we missed, O Lord, for what we missed,
We give Thee thanks; for days no blight has kissed;
For hearts and homes tonight that by Thy grace
Rejoice that there is not an empty place.

KITCHEN HINTS

Cooking small potatoes. Wash well and boil in very salty water until cooked. Remove the skins and shake round while hot in butter or beef dripping until well coated, then bake in a hot oven until nicely browned.

A speedy and permanent cure for neuralgia: Black pepper beaten into a raw egg and applied to the nerve centres—the temples and the back of the neck.

THANKSGIVING

(By Edith Hope Kinney)

How oft, O Lord, do we forget to pay
Our tithes of thanks to Thee at morn and eve;
How oft the thankful word unsaid we leave

Before Life's laden table, day by day!
Thy golden gifts we grasp and go our way,
So used are we Thy bounty to receive.
But now for our forgetfulness we grieve
And grace for the whole year are fain to say.

We thank Thee, Lord, for Thy great Fatherhood,
That doth with our child-waywardness forbear,
In token of Thy love's infinity.
We thank Thee for the Past, with all its good,
And for the Present anchored in Thy care;
And for the Future, Thou alone canst see.

FOR
Family Use or for Afternoon Tea



Blue Ribbon Tea is fully satisfying. So fresh, rich and strong are its leaves that it makes more tea of a better quality than any other you can procure. Not only is its quality most pleasing, but it is also the most economical tea to use. You will find this out if you buy a pound and give it a trial. If you are not satisfied your grocer will at once refund your money.

**Standard
Gas Engine Oil**

**Is the Only Oil You Need for
Gasolene and Kerosene Engines**



It provides perfect lubrication under high temperatures without appreciable carbon deposits on rings or cylinders, and is equally

good for the external bearings.

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Engines
and
Steam Plants**

Capitol Cylinder Oil

delivers more power, and makes the engine run better and longer with less wear and tear, because its friction-reducing properties are exactly fitted to the requirements of steam traction engines and steam plants.

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Wagons, Etc.**

Mica Axle Grease

makes the wheel as nearly frictionless as possible and reduces the wear on axle and box. It ends axle troubles, saves energy in the horse, and when used on axles of traction engines economizes fuel and power.

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Threshers,
Plows, Harrows**

Granite Harvester Oil

insures better work from the new machine and lengthens the life of the old. Wherever bearings are loose or boxes worn it takes up the play and acts like a cushion. Changes of weather do not affect it.

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The Imperial Oil Company, Limited

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You can rightly judge underwear by details. The securing of drawer straps—the fastening of buttons—the sewing; such details as there indicate a manufacturer's regard for thoroughness. Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is made with but one idea in mind—to give you long wearing

satisfaction. The drawer straps are securely attached on special staying machines. Nothing but best 6 ply thread and utmost care are good enough for our sewing operations throughout. The buttons go on to stay. Every seam, every stitch is tight. Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear is dependable.



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UNDERWEAR

Made both for women and for men in perfectly fitting sizes. Twenty-one different weights and qualities; from warm, heavy ribbed garments particularly suitable for outdoor workers to the soft, finely knitted underwear so soothing to sensitive skins. Your local dealer sells Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear. Catalog on request.

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23

HELPING WORKING GIRLS

A hotel for working girls, which shall have no religious or social-worker atmosphere hidden insidiously up its sleeve, seems about to become a fact, in New York. "Just a hotel with no more restrictions than any good family hotel," the promoters say—and no tips allowed. All of which, taken with the fact that the prices will be very low, indicates that this hotel will more than take the place for the working girl with the Martha Washington attempts for the college girl stranded in New York for vacation. The hotel which is financed by Mrs. Sage, Miss Virginia Potter, and Mrs. Hy. Olsheimer, among others, will be built at 226 East 12th Street. Rates including three meals a day, will be from \$3.50 to \$6 per week.—*Twentieth Century Magazine.*



8821.—Mother's daughter will look quite smart wearing a dress of this fashion. The yoke may be of lace or tucking, the dress proper, of cashmere, panama or cloth, with braid for trimming. The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3 yards of 24 inch material for the ten year size.

Prizes for Boys and Girls

We are getting ready for our Christmas Number and want to make it very interesting to all our readers. We want the boys and girls to have a full share in helping to make the Christmas Number a dandy. Nearly every boy and girl has a good time at Christmas. We want you to tell us about some of the good times you have had so that other boys and girls may learn some new ways of enjoying Christmas. We will give the following prizes for the best Christmas stories received:

FIRST PRIZE	- - - - -	\$3.00
SECOND PRIZE	- - - - -	2.00
THIRD PRIZE	- - - - -	1.00

This competition is open to all boys and girls in Western Canada under fifteen years of age. We don't want any fancy writing but just a story of facts about **HOW YOU SPENT YOUR BEST CHRISTMAS.** Write your letter on one side of the paper only. No letter is to be more than five hundred words long and may be as short as you like. Every letter to enter this competition must be sent to the "CHRISTMAS EDITOR, GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE," not later than November 25. Now boys and girls send in your letters and the prize winners will have something to pay Santa Claus when he comes.

WHAT A WISE MOTHER SAYS

That we should keep up a standard of principles, for our children are watchful judges.

That what are trifles to us are often mountains to our children; and that we should respect their feelings.

That we should bear in mind that we are largely responsible for our children's faults, and be patient with them.

That if you say "no," you should mean "no." Unless you have a good reason for changing a command, hold to it.

That we should take an interest in our children's amusements, for mother's share in what pleases them is a great delight.

That we should be honest with the children in small things as well as great, and if we cannot tell what they wish to know, we should say so, rather than deceive them.

That we should interest our boys and girls in physiology, and when they are sick try to make them comprehend how the complaint arose and how it may be avoided in the future.

That many a child goes astray not because there is want of care and training at home, but simply because the home lacks sunshine; that a child needs smiles as much as flowers need the sunbeams.

That as long as it is possible we should kiss the children good-night

after they are in bed. They will enjoy it, even after they profess to have outgrown it, and it will keep them close and loving.

That children look little beyond the present moment. That if a thing pleases they are quick to see it; that if home is a place where faces are sour, the words are harsh and fault-finding, they will spend as many hours as possible elsewhere. — *Philadelphia Record.*



8802.—Ladies Waist with Tucker Yoke. An Excellent Suggestion for a Simple but Effective Waist.

This picture shows an attractive waist with distinctive style of its own. For evening wear the yoke may be omitted and the sleeves shortened. As illustrated, the model will develop well, in satin, mesalin, marquisette, chiffon, or cashmere, also in linen or other wash fabrics. The waist closes at the center back, and has a deep tuck over the shoulders. The square cut neck edge may be trimmed with braid or embroidered bands. The yoke may be of lace, net or chiffon. In black satin, with pipings and other slight touchings of orange and a yoke of meshlin net, this model will be especially attractive. The pattern is cut in 6 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. It requires 2 1/2 yards of 36 inch material for the 36 inch size.

HOW TO SECURE PATTERNS

To secure any of the patterns published in *The Guide* all that is necessary is to send 10 cents to The Pattern Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, and state the number of the pattern, giving bust measure for waist patterns, waist measure for skirt patterns, and the age when ordering patterns for misses or children. It will require from ten days to two weeks to secure these patterns as they are supplied direct from the makers.

Summary of The Week's News of The World

BANKING FIGURES

An Ottawa dispatch of Oct. 20 said:—The September bank statement issued today shows record figures all round. Owing to the grain movement in the west, the notes in circulation were \$87,256,332, as against \$81,321,439 in August. The deposits on demand show a considerable increase, owing to the fall business. These amounted to \$273,529,461, an increase of \$17,000,000 over August. Deposits payable on notice were \$545,630,667, as against \$545,357,452 in the previous month. The total liabilities were \$1,060,372,949, an increase of \$31,050,000. The total assets were \$1,256,059,591, an increase of \$33,000,000. Call and short loans in Canada amounted to \$62,428,576, an increase of \$2,000,000, and call and short loans elsewhere \$103,534,884, an increase of over \$3,000,000 over August. Current loans in Canada were \$668,976,522, an increase of \$11,000,000.

LAST BUFFALO HUNT

An Edmonton, Alta., wire of October 20 said: "To engage in the last great buffalo hunt of the world, a party of fifteen sportsmen, headed by Howard Douglas, Dominion commissioner of parks, will leave Edmonton on Thursday morning, November 3, for the Flathead hills of Montana. Michael Pablo, the Mexican owner of the big herd of 700 buffalo, which has been transferred to the Dominion government, weary of the efforts to capture alive the thirty-five tough old outlaw bulls, which have caused all the trouble, and stampeded the gathering of the herds, has decided to have them hunted down. He has agreed to furnish any person wanting a buffalo with saddle, horses, guide and all necessary equipment, and to charge \$250 for the buffalo. As the head alone is worth \$500 and the hide \$100 more, the offer of both adventure and profit has made a strong appeal to sportsmen. Howard Douglas has issued a circular setting forth the particulars of the buffalo hunt and calling for applications for the chase. Among those who have already applied asking for reservations are Sheriff W. S. Robertson, and James Ross of Edmonton, S. A. Ramsey and Colonel Walker, of Calgary, and A. H. Forster and H. Y. Pauling, of Wainwright.

"Mr. Douglas returned to the city last evening from Wainwright, having superintended the unloading of the consignment of buffalo received at the park last week.

"The buffalo hunt which Alberta sportsmen will engage in will be the last to take place in America. When the thirty-five head of outlaw bulls have been shot, the remaining fifty head, at large on the Montana plains, will be easily rounded up. All the buffalo in the world will then be in captivity, with the exception of the wood bison of the north, which are under the protection of the Dominion government and may not be hunted or killed."

NOT SUFFICIENT FUEL

A Grand Forks, N. D., wire of October 19 said: "Immediate action must be taken by the people of the northwest in supplying themselves with fuel for the winter season, according to Chairman James J. Hill and President Louis Hill, of the Great Northern, who were in Grand Forks tonight en route to Superior, Wis., coming from St. Paul by way of Fargo. The present cold winds should be a warning to the people, they say, that no time be lost in laying in a fuel supply, as heavy snows or other winter conditions are liable at any time to tie up traffic, and a repetition of the situation existing several years ago would be in order. The coal movement has not been as general as it should be, and the northwest has far from an adequate supply."

BIG Y. M. C. A. MEETING

A Toronto wire of October 22 said: "One of the most notable gatherings of the week will be the thirty-seventh international convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America, which will begin its sessions in Toronto on Thursday. The convention will be attended by over 2,000 delegates, representing 500,000 members of the

Y. M. C. A. in the United States and Canada."

RACE BETWEEN ROADS

A Victoria, B. C., wire of October 23 said: "The Canadian Northern route to Vancouver Island was announced simultaneously with the announcement by the Canadian Pacific of the immediate beginning of construction to Cowichan Lake. It will be a race between these rival roads to that great timber area. The Canadian Northern plan is to extend from end to end of Vancouver Island."

BIG POSTAL SAVING

A Washington, D.C., dispatch of Oct. 24 said:—Figures, the compilation of which was completed at the postoffice department today, show that the exact reduction of postal deficit during the fiscal year ending June 30 last was \$11,500,000. The deficit of the previous fiscal year was \$17,600,000. In commenting tonight upon the saving last year, Postmaster General Hitchcock said: "This tremendous saving was made without the curtailment of postal facilities in any direction, but by handling in a more systematic and business-like manner the constantly expanding volume of mails." The tables prepared indicate that in the further-

they now had he expected that the road would handle ten million bushels of wheat before navigation closed, and with their terminals they were in a position to take care of 30,000,000 bushels. Mr. Chamberlin said he had made a thorough inspection of the whole line, and out of 900 miles there were only 30 which were not in first-class condition. Mr. Chamberlin looked for big western developments, and expressed conviction that within ten years the West would dominate the East politically, financially and in every other way.

AMERICAN AERONAUTS LOST

A week ago today (Tuesday, Oct. 25), a great balloon race started from St. Louis, Mo. Seven big balloons were entered, representing the U. S. and several European countries. The distance traversed in the contest established world's records, several of the vessels landing well into the province of Quebec. The winner of the race, however, cannot yet be decided, for one balloon, the American entry, America II., has not been heard from. It is thought that this one landed somewhere in the wilds of northern Quebec. The following Ottawa dispatch tells of the search parties being organized and the chances of finding the lost aeronauts: "Ottawa, Oct. 24. — An organized

cided upon at a meeting of the board of governors of the Aero club tonight. Von Phul will take with him J. M. O'Reilly, his aide, and go to Sault Ste. Marie, where the balloon will be inflated and sent north into that part of Canada where Hawley and Post are supposed to be.

"The rescue party will take along a month's provisions and a light collapsible canoe and they expect to find favorable currents which will carry them into the wilderness and make possible the location of the America. The club officials are now working on the theory that Hawley and Post are to be found in the country contiguous to James bay and north of the Lake Superior region. The messages from Thompsonville, Mich., which indicate that they passed that point Tuesday, going due north, may result in the abandonment of the search to the northeast and probably beyond Kiskisno, Quebec.

"Lewis Spindler, the aero club's representative, who is to arrive in Toronto tonight, has been ordered by telegram to proceed to Chapleau, Ont., where he will organize searching parties along the Canadian Pacific."

FIGHTING BEEF TRUST

An Ottawa wire of Oct. 24 said:—W. A. Beddoe, Canadian trade commissioner for New Zealand, in a report to the department of trade and commerce says that in order to head off the control of the meat business by the American beef trust, the government of New Zealand is considering the advisability of nationalizing the meat business of New Zealand. From Manchester comes the report that during the past three years the export of flour from the United States to Great Britain has decreased by 120 per cent., while export from Canada has during the same period increased by one hundred per cent.

The Philadelphia American league baseball team won the world's championship by taking four games out of five from the Chicago National league team. The Philadelphia team won the first three games by scores of 4 to 1, 9 to 3, and 12 to 5, and the fifth by a score of 7 to 2. Chicago won the fourth game by a 4 to 3 score.

With something not far short of a milk famine in the city of Regina, milk vendors have raised the price of milk to twelve cents a quart.

DELEGATES FOR OTTAWA

This column will be the directory of delegates appointed by the various Western associations. Each branch will be entered here and the name of the delegates, if given:

Hanley, Sask., Association, 3 delegates.

Greenwood, Sask., 1 delegate, Stanley Rackham.

Cartwright, Man., 2 delegates.

Beaver, Man., 1 delegate.

ance of this policy, more than 1,500 new postoffices, with the necessary officers, employees and equipment, were established during the last fiscal year.

MORTALITY FIGURES

Tuberculosis of the lungs, heart disease, and accidental violence, in the census bureau's death registration of the United States, which represents more than 55 per cent. of the estimated total population, caused more than 37 per cent. of deaths from all causes in 1910 among certain classes. These classes are those "gainfully employed or occupied males." The same causes led to 39 per cent. of the deaths from all causes among the "occupied females." The census bureau, in a bulletin today on mortality, says that a total of 210,507 deaths among those gainfully employed males, typhoid claimed 2.2 per cent., tuberculosis of the lungs 14.8, cancer 5.5, apoplexy and paralysis 7.3, heart disease 11.9, pneumonia 8, Bright's disease 8.5, suicide 2.6, and accidents 1.5. Among the occupied women the percentage included tuberculosis 21, typhoid 2.8, cancer 8.1, apoplexy and paralysis 5.9, heart disease 10.3, pneumonia 7, Bright's disease 7.3, suicide 1.6, accidents 3.2.

NEW LARGE LAKE

Announcement of the discovery of another great lake in the Canadian northwest is contained in a letter received by H. W. Drulard, of Windsor, Ont., from his son, Wm. F. Drulard, now in Edmonton. Indians arriving from the far north brought a story that a party of government surveyors have discovered a new lake, supposed to be nearly as large as Lake Superior.

THROUGH TRAINS BY 1912

A Montreal wire of Oct. 24 said:—General Manager E. J. Chamberlin, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, arrived here this evening for a conference with the head officials here. He stated that by 1912 through trains would be running from Montreal to the Rockies, and to Prince Rupert the following year. With regard to present condition, Mr. Chamberlin said with the freight facilities

effort to locate Alan Hawley and August Post, crew of the missing balloon America II., was inaugurated here tonight when Edmond F. Stratton, of New York, a member of the aero club of America, arrived and at once opened a bureau to conduct inquiries throughout Eastern Canada, in some parts of which the unreported aerostat is believed to have taken ground.

"Several of those actively engaged in formulating rescue plans expressed the opinion that the missing balloonists would eventually turn up safely if they have fair skill in using what opportunities for self-help the wilderness presents, and they are uninjured. The balloon carried firearms and four days' provisions. The part of Canada to the southeast of Hudson bay, where it is thought the America II. may have landed, is a thorough wilderness, and progress through it will be difficult. But it is a good game country. The streams and the lakes are full of fish upon which the aeronauts would be able to live until they reached an Indian camp or met a trapping party. If either or both of them were injured their chances of getting out would be greatly reduced. Many trapping parties, however, are now going in. There are many lumber cruisers in these woods. There are mining explorers and a fair scattering of Algonquin Indians throughout the region.

"Most of the balloons which have reported descended within striking distance of construction camps along the National Transcontinental. If the America II. succeeded in passing this line and landed two or three hundred miles to the north, they might be safe and comfortable, and still not be heard from for a month or possibly until next spring. It is thought futile to send searching parties out there because of the extensiveness of the region."

A St. Louis dispatch of Oct. 24 tells of a daring attempt that will be made to locate the lost balloonists:

"If Alan R. Hawley and August Post, the missing pilots, and their balloon America II., are not reported by Wednesday morning, Louis Von Phul, as the representative of the Aero club, will attempt to locate them with the balloon St. Louis II. This plan was de-



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STRUCK WATER FLOW

A Moose Jaw wire of Oct. 21 said:—The Wallace Bell Co., test well diggers, who have been employed by the city endeavoring to secure natural gas in workable quantities, struck a stream of water today, which has since filled a 900 foot shaft, and is flowing in a continuous stream over the top. The news of the strike has caused a good deal of excitement in the city, as the discovery of a good water supply would prove, in the opinion of many, more acceptable than gas. The city council has had a conference with the city engineer, and it has been decided to conduct an exhaustive pumping test to determine the volume of the flow. An analysis of the water will also be made to determine whether it is free from contamination.

FINAL SHEEP SALES

The final sheep sales of the Manitoba Sheepbreeders' Association were held at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg on October 19 and 22. The whole bunch on sale was cleaned up, 102 at Portage and 98 at Winnipeg. Secretary Bell, of the association, states that expenses were just about cleared, which was all the officers hoped for. The average price at all sales was \$7.40 per head.

Those purchasing at Portage were:

W. W. Perry, Macdonald; Steve Benson, Neepawa; Oscar Bailey, High Bluff; Jas. Ewens, Bethany; William Miller, Portage; Rob Boak, Edwin; O. Wright, Lavenham; W. Charlton, Portage.

The following purchased at Winnipeg:

E. D. Burditt, Winnipeg; W. J. Dawson, Winnipeg; H. E. Robinson, Brunkliid; John Merle, Stony Mountain; J. Gulland, Stonewall; A. P. Langrell, Winnipeg.

REFUSE AMERICAN LUMBER

A Vancouver dispatch of Oct. 21 said: "Western Canada will no longer be the dumping ground for the surplus output of American sawmills. By the terms of an agreement recently entered into between the retail dealers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Association, representing the coast mills, and the Mountain Mills Association, representing the saw mills of the interior, the prairie retailers will no longer handle any lumber originating in the United States.

The arrangement is likely to prove very effective in excluding the American product as millmen of the south, quoting low prices for their surplus stocks, would be unable to stand the expense of establishing independent yards of their own in the Canadian prairie regions. This will mean the mountain and coast millmen will be enabled to ship annually at least two hundred million additional feet of lumber to the markets east of the Rockies.

The three-cornered agreement has already been ratified by the various interested parties. The coast millmen adopted it at a special meeting held in Vancouver. It is understood that the movement for overcoming American competition originated with A. D. McTae, general manager of the Canadian Western Lumber Company, owning mills at Fraser Mills, near New Westminster, and E. J. Palmer, manager of the mills of the Chemainus, Vancouver Island.

On a recent trip to the Prairie Provinces they took up the matter with the retailers and the present agreement was the result of their negotiations. The coast mills recently cut the price of lumber to prairie dealers to the extent of \$2 per thousand, the price delivered being \$21.50 per thousand.

NO STEEL DUTIES

An Ottawa dispatch of Oct. 20 said:—The Evening Journal tonight says: "The government, it is understood, will take no action regarding the question of imposing duties to take the place of bounties on iron and steel, which cease on Dec. 31 next. When legislation was before the commons last session to extend the bounties on steel rods until July next year, Mr. Fielding was asked to state whether it was the intention of the government to impose duties to take the place of general bounties. He replied that the government had no intention at that time of placing protective duties on pig iron, steel ingots, etc.

"It is learned that the government

is still of this opinion. It is expected that this decision not to do anything will cause a great deal of bitter feeling in the Maritime provinces, where the iron and steel interests are large. The opposing forces, which will not stand for the imposition of duties on raw material which would not be calculated to lower the prices of agricultural machinery, are the Grain Growers of the West, who have now an association about 15,000 strong. It seems to be a case of the manufacturers versus the farmers."

MORE FOREST RESERVES

An Ottawa wire of Oct. 23 said:—In the report of the superintendent of forestry, which forms part of the annual report of the department of the interior, recently published, are given many interesting details as to the administration and working of the forest reserves.

The most striking development in regard to the forest reserves is, of course, the setting aside of the Rocky Mountain forest reserve, a tract of country aggregating some 14,400 square miles, some of which is already reserved as national parks (i.e., the Rocky Mountains park, the Kootenay Lakes park, and Jasper Forest park). The great importance of this reserve is due to the opportunity it affords for the preservation and conservation of the waters of the rivers which rise in the Rockies and traverse the prairie country and whose waters play so important a role in the fertility of the soil of one of the richest farming countries of the world. The forest on the tract consists mainly of lodge-pole (or black) pine, Engelmann spruce and Douglas fir. Very serious fires have occurred throughout the reserve in times past but the natural reproduction, over the greater part of the reserve at any rate, is abundant.

Further extensions of the reserves are contemplated, in fact, some of the lands have already been reserved from settlement, though not formally set aside as reserves. Among the proposed extensions are: To the Sprucewoods reserve, 70,000 acres; to the Duck Mountain reserve, 136,000 acres; to the Cypress Hills reserve, 80,000 acres; to the Beaver Hills reserve, 20,000 acres.

Similar action has been taken in regard to a tract of 5,000 acres near Spirit Lake, Sask. The foregoing extensions total 303,000 acres, or over 475 square miles.

News in Brief

An Edmonton wire of Oct. 20 said:—The chief dairy commissioner of the Dominion government, J. A. Ruddick, arrived in town today and had a conference with the members of the local government regarding subsidizing a cold storage plant to be erected in Edmonton in the near future. The only two in the province now are at Calgary and Lethbridge. He expected this part of the province to develop into a great dairying district.

Millers have been experimenting with the object of producing wheat in England which combines the quality of Canadian wheat with a good yield of straw.

Bertram L. Simpson, known as an authority on Chinese questions, said that in his opinion the Japanese plan on acquiring the whole of the Chinese empire.

Phyllis Powell, the eighteen year old daughter of a farmer near Binscarth, was accidentally shot and killed Sunday. A companion didn't know the gun was loaded.

A dispatch from Ottawa states that the Manitoba Power company, with a capital of five million dollars, has been incorporated with headquarters at Winnipeg.

James Dunsmuir, of Victoria, has brought suit against Wm. Mackenzie for a million dollars, in connection with the recent sale of the Dunsmuir properties to the railway magnate.

Joseph Brucker, an American, will attempt the passage of the Atlantic by

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References: Union Bank of Canada, Royal Bank of Canada

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dirigable balloon in the near future. He will start from the Canary Islands and sail towards the U. S.

Great Britain has proposed that all the powers recognize the Republic of Portugal at the same time. Germany has seconded the proposal.

The location survey for a C. P. R. line between Hamiota and Birtle, has been approved and it is said that construction will start in the near future.

Complete returns indicate that W. R. Ross, minister of lands in the McBride cabinet, was returned to the B.C. house in an election at Fernie.

The Maritime provinces, threatened with a loss in representation after the coming census, are making a vigorous protest.

United States federal officers arrested three men at Chicago, who had three thousand dollars in counterfeit Nicaraguan money.

Prof. Andreas Galle, chief of the geodetic institute at Berlin, after a careful investigation, claims that Peary did not reach the North Pole.

A new public market, erected at a cost of \$20,000, has been opened at Regina. Wednesday and Saturday have

been fixed as the regular market days.

A Toronto rumor has it that the largest native wine manufacturing concerns will be united in a two and a half million dollar merger.

Japan will spend forty million dollars for new naval vessels. The ministry claim that they need the boats to preserve peace.

It is believed that two steamers with their crews of 64 men were lost in a tornado on the Gulf of Mexico.

Cables state that there may be trouble with the army in the new republic of Portugal.

King Chulalongkorn, of Siam, died Sunday, after an illness of only a few days.

Mrs. Tanner, of Binscarth, Man., has attained her 104th year. She was born at Portage la Prairie in 1807.

Major Wallace Bruce Matthews Caruthers, a Canadian officer who gained fame in the Boer war, died at Kingston.

The Niobe, the flagship of the Canadian navy has reached Halifax.

Burglars got \$400 from the till of the Grand hotel bar in Regina.



GRAIN, LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Grain Growers' Grain Company's Office, Oct. 24, 1910)

Wheat—Since writing our last grain letter on Oct. 17, the market has had almost a steady decline, but the decline has not been very gradual, as it has dropped $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cent every day. The demand for "spot" grain in store at Fort William has been very good for all grades. However, it has been mostly to fill boats which have been chartered to carry grain to the different Bay ports before the 1st of December, in order to get the cheap freight rate of 4 cents per bushel against the advance which takes place on Nov. 1 of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel—namely, $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel on wheat from Bay ports to the different ocean ports. We do not think this grain which is being bought and loaded into these boats has been sold for export, but that it has been hedged in some future month and shipped across the lakes to take advantage, as we stated above, of the difference in freight, which is known to take place on Nov. 1. Had the demand for this purpose not taken place, our market would have declined much further than it has. This has certainly had a steadying effect on prices.

The export demand during the week has been slow, only a few thousand quarters being worked each day. These odd lots which are being worked are as a rule, being sold at very close figures—that is, the exporter does not have very much profit in them. Importing countries are still playing a waiting game, and only buying from "hand to mouth" with the expectation that they will get their future supplies cheaper than they are now paying for them. The Argentine crop, which will be harvested in the course of a month or six weeks, is now the centre on which all importing countries are looking for their future supplies, and present reports of the prospects of a good crop for the Argentine are all favorable. Snow, who is one of the prophets as to the crop prospects in each country, predicts that the Argentine will raise probably 60 million bushels more wheat than last year, and if the Argentine fulfills this prediction, it is quite evident that our prices may not advance very much. However, the Argentine crop has not been harvested yet and there is lots of time for this crop to be damaged, in which case, as all exporting countries are looking to it to fill their wants to a certain extent, it seem to us our prices might advance.

Receipts of grain from farmers are not as heavy this week as they were the week previous and we look for a decided falling off in shipments from now until the close of navigation. We are of the opinion, however, that prices will not advance very much, although we do not look for much further decline. Prices may drop a few cents lower, but we think that importing countries will come after our wheat in time and take it in larger quantities. The grading of our wheat has been a little better this past week—that is, we have had more No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3 Northern than we had the previous week, which goes to show that Saskatchewan has a better grade of grain than we thought at one time it would have. The spreads between the higher and lower grades are narrowing again, and we think it is only a matter of time when we will get a better price for our lower grades than we are now getting, while the higher grades might not advance scarcely at all. The lower grades of wheat we think will come in better demand as importing countries get samples of them and realize what good wheat these lower grades represent.

Oats—this grain is holding steady with very little change in price during the past week. The demand has been very slow indeed. The lower grades of oats are not bringing the price which we think they should, but until we get an export demand for them, buyers can pretty nearly get them at their own prices. The farmers are still shipping oats freely. These, of course, are mostly for sale, and it naturally has a depressing effect on the market, especially when we have no export demand for them. However, we think they are pretty nearly low enough in price and do not look for much further decline.

Barley declined a little, and the demand is very poor, still we do not think this grain will decline much, if any, further, as our crop is very light and will certainly all be required for malting purposes.

Flax has held fairly steady, prices ranging from \$2.35 to \$2.45 during the week. However, we think that it is worth the money and will not go very much lower, although no one can tell anything about what flax will do.

LIVERPOOL GENERAL MARKET REPORT

(CORN TRADE NEWS, OCTOBER 11TH, 1910.)

Wheat cargoes are quieter and generally 3d. lower.
Off Coast Cargoes.—37/6 (approx. \$1.134) probably buys Australian.
Pacific Coast Cargoes.—37/9 (approx. \$1.134) asked for a sailer White Walls expected October.
Australian Wheat Cargoes.—New South Wales afloat offers at 38/3 (approx. \$1.141).
Russian wheat cargoes are dull and 3d. lower. Azoff-Black Sea offers at 29/- to 38/- (approx. 87c. to \$1.14) for Oct.-Nov. Danubian dull.
River Plate Wheat.—Parcels to Liverpool, Barusso, Oct.-Nov. offers at 33/6 (approx. \$1.004). This price also for Rosafé same position.
Canadian and U. S. A. Wheat.—Parcels of Canadian to Liverpool are easier with sellers at 3d. decline for lower grades. Parcels to London are quiet, 3d. to 4d. lower.
No. 1 Nor. Man. .. (pcl. L'p'l.) .. Oct.-Nov. None offered.
No. 2 Nor. Man. .. " .. Oct.-Nov. 35/- approx. \$1.05
No. 3 Nor. Man. .. " .. Oct.-Nov. 34/- " 1.02
No. 1 Nor. Man. .. (pcl. Ldn.) .. Afloat .. 37/3 " 1.11
No. 2 Nor. Man. .. " .. Oct. 35/6 " 1.08
No. 3 Nor. Man. .. " .. Oct. 34/6 " 1.03

QUOTATIONS IN STORE AT FORT WILLIAM FROM OCT. 19 TO OCT. 25, INCLUSIVE

DATE	WHEAT													OATS		BARLEY				FLAX	
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	Rej. 1 1	Rej. 1 2	Rej. 2 1	Rej. 2 2	Rej. 1° Seeds	Rej. 2° Seeds	2 cw. 3 cw.	3	4	Rej. Feed.	1NW 1 Man. Rej.			
OCT																					
19	95½	92½	88½	83½	77½	70½	64	90	88	88	86	89	87	32	29½	46½	40½	242			
20	95½	92½	88½	84	77½	71½	64	90½	88½	88½	86½	89½	87½	32	29½	46½	40½	243			
21	95½	92	88½	83½	77½	71½	64	90	88	88	86	89	87	31	29	46½	40½	241			
22	94½	91½	87½	83½	77½	71½	64½	89½	87½	87½	85½	88½	86½	31½	29½	46½	40½	241			
24	94½	91	87	83	77	71	64½	88½	86½	86½	84½	87½	85½	31½	29½	46½	40	239			
25	94½	91½	87	82	76½	70	64½	89	87	87	84	87	85	31½	29½	46	40	241			

SALES OF CARGOES TO ARRIVE

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.
15,767 qrs. Azoff-Black Sea On sample 37/6 approx. \$1.09½

SALES OF PARCELS (LIVERPOOL)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Oct.-Nov. 37/- approx. \$1.11
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Oct.-Nov. 34/3 " 1.02½
MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Oct.-Nov. 35/3 " 1.05½
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.
2,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Oct.-Nov. 35/- " 1.05
(LONDON)
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5TH.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Oct. 35/9 " 1.07½
2,000 qrs. No. 3 Nor. Man. Oct. 34/9 " 1.04½
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Oct. 36/- " 1.08
MONDAY, OCTOBER 10TH.
1,000 qrs. No. 1 Nor. Man. Afloat 37/- " 1.11
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Afloat 36/- " 1.08
TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH.
1,000 qrs. No. 2 Nor. Man. Oct.-Nov. 35/6 " 1.06½

LIVERPOOL LETTER

(By PROCTER & CO., LTD., LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 11)

The past week has not witnessed any very serious decline on balance. The market during the earlier part of the week was kept firm by reports of drought in the Argentine. This drought certainly existed in the north, but had not reached the stage when damage is done, and with advice of a break up of the drought, markets here have gone easier. The demand for wheat in the U. K. is extremely poor, and stocks are piling up; millers see no cause to take care of the future at the present time, and will only buy from hand to mouth. The Continental demand has not been in evidence for near-at-hand wheats, and it is these that are pressing so hard on the market; indeed, some of the French ports are already congested, and we hear reports of cargoes being diverted. Certainly U. K. markets seem in no humor to take care of any purchases that have been made for the continent. The shipments published by Broomhall were a surprise to the trade, being very nearly a record, and it seems hopeless to expect an improve-

During the week ending Saturday, Oct. 22, the Grain Growers' Grain Company received 984 cars. These totalled 1,075,000 bushels.

ment here until some relief is obtained from present heavy supplies. Whatever course American markets may take, it is doubtful if much rise could be obtained here, as it would only stimulate larger supplies for an already overburdened market.

Our cable from the Argentine yesterday morning announced good rains everywhere. We believe the position to be at the present time, in the Province of Buenos Ayres, crops in excellent shape, having so far met with no adverse conditions. Elsewhere the weather has at times given cause for anxiety, but we believe the rains that have fallen have vastly improved the crops, which may now be said to be in really good shape. They have still two months of uncertainty to go through and progress will be watched very keenly, and this uncertainty as to the Plate crop will probably prevent any big decline in prices which, with supplies so heavy as they are at present time in Europe, might have taken place. The accounts we are receiving of the French crop are even worse than those previously to hand, but naturally with a 12/- duty, the native farmer is anxious to market his wheat before this duty can be removed, and this is curtailing the immediate demand for foreign wheat. Our cables from Australia advise that crop prospects are favorable throughout the Commonwealth. In New South Wales, where drought had been causing some anxiety, they have had good rains.

LIVERPOOL SPOT CASH

(TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11TH, 1910.)

Australian 7/10½ approx. \$1.13 2-5
New Zealand 6/11 " .09
No. 1 Nor. Man. 8/2½ " 1.18 1-5
No. 1 Nor. Man. new 8/0½ " 1.15 4-5
No. 2 Nor. Man. 8/- " 1.15 1-5
No. 2 Nor. Man. new 7/11 " 1.14
No. 4 Nor. Man. 7/6 " 1.08
No. 2 Hard Winter 7/6½ " 1.08 3-5
No. 2 Red West Winter 7/5 " 1.07
White Chilian 7/2 " 1.03 1-5

Choice Chilian 7/6 " 1.08
Ch. Wh. Karachi, cleaned 7/4½ " 1.06 4-5
terms new crop 7/4 " 1.07
Plate 7/5 " 1.04-5
Russian 8/3 " 1.18 4-5
Danubian 7/4½ " 1.06 4-5

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Following are the closing quotations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange during the past week, for wheat, oats and flax for November, December and May delivery:

Wheat—	Nov. Dec. May			
	Oct. 19	Oct. 20	Oct. 21	Oct. 22
Oct. 19	95½	93½	98½	98½
Oct. 20	95½	94	98½	98½
Oct. 21	95½	93½	98½	98½
Oct. 22	94	92½	97	97
Oct. 24	93½	92½	97	97
Oct. 25	94	92½	97	97
Oats—				
Oct. 19	33½	37½	37½	37½
Oct. 20	33½	37½	37½	37½
Oct. 21	33	37½	37½	37½
Oct. 22	33	37½	37½	37½
Oct. 24	32½	37	37	37
Oct. 25	32½	36½	36½	36½
Flax—				
Oct. 19	243	243	243	243
Oct. 20	245	245	245	245
Oct. 21	244	244	244	244
Oct. 22	241	241	241	241
Oct. 24	241	241	241	241
Oct. 25	243	243	243	243

WEEK'S GRAIN INSPECTION

WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 21.

Wheat—	1909		1910	
	No. 1 Hard	No. 2 Northern	No. 3 Northern	No. 4 Northern
No. 1 Hard	92	908	1738	1693
No. 2 Northern	1309	1178	532	101
No. 3 Northern	448	39	105	66
Feed	51	41	30	2
Rejected 1	51	41	30	2
Rejected 2	41	30	2	117
No grade	30	2	117	1
Condemned	1	155	29	9
No. 5	97	9	1	1
No established grade	1	1	1	1
Total	4078	4348	86	86

Winter Wheat—	1909		1910	
	No. 1 Alberta Red	No. 2 Alberta Red	No. 3 Alberta Red	No. 4 Alberta Red
No. 1 Alberta Red	3	5	23	1
No. 2 Alberta Red	5	23	1	1
No. 3 Alberta Red	23	1	1	1
No. 4 Alberta Red	1	1	1	1
No. 5 Red Winter	4	4	4	4
No. 6 Red Winter	2	2	2	2
Total	39	86	86	86

Oats—	1909		1910	
	No. 1 C. W.	No. 2 C. W.	No. 3 C. W.	No. 4 C. W.
No. 1 C. W.	40	163	29	7
No. 2 C. W.	163	29	7	2
No. 3 C. W.	29	7	2	2
No. 4 C. W.	7	2	2	2
Extra No. 1 Feed	84	37	16	1
No. 1 Feed	37	16	1	1
No. 2 Feed	16	1	1	1
No. 1 Black	1	1	1	1
Total	379	46	19	1
No. 3	46	19	1	1
No. 4	19	1	1	1
Rejected	1	1	1	1
Feed	5	5	5	5
Total	71	154	154	154

Flax—	1909		1910	
	No. 1 N. W. Man.	No. 1 Man.	Rejected	Total
No. 1 N. W. Man.	252	24	4	280
No. 1 Man.	24	4	4	197
Rejected	4	4	4	4847
Total	280	197	4847	5344

VISIBLE SUPPLY

	This Week Last Week Last Year		
	Wheat	Corn	Oats
Wheat	37,978,000	37,373,000	23,620,000
Corn	2,998,000	3,798,000	3,360,000
Oats	16,989,000	17,886,000	12,747,000
Rye	420,000	406,000	610,000
Barley	2,848,000	2,956,000	3,987,000
Clearances—			
Wheat	180,000	27,000	100,000
Flour	27,000	100,000	3,000
Corn	100,000	3,000	21,000
Oats	3,000	21,000	
Wheat and Flour	211,000		

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

(WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22)

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
C. P. R.	8862	1514	278
C. N. R.	1980	413	3
Total	10,842	1927	281
Exporters east from last week			971
Butchers east from last week			189
Feeders east from last week			30
Exporters east this week			1233
Butchers east this week			2178
Feeders east this week			2915
Exporters held over			953
Butchers held over			431
Feeders held over			356
Local			2766

Cattle

The past week saw one of the largest runs of cattle that has come to the yards in a long time, and it was handled in the same old way. Cattle crowded together in pens about half big enough, no chance to feed and water, cars held on the sidings after long trips and all the other things that work against the shipper to this market.

While some few bunches have sold higher than the quotations given below, it cannot be said that prices were any higher than in the previous week. However shippers were lucky to find the market steady in the face of such large receipts. Fifteen steers of an average weight of 1203 pounds caught the top of the butcher market at a nickle per pound even. This however, could not be taken as a representative sale. However, a large number sold up to \$4.75 per cwt. In contrast to these are the common cows and trashy stuff that finds a very poor outlet at prices a couple of dollars per cwt. under the top.

The eastern trade is still the sustaining influence in the market, but this exerts little or no influence on the poorer stock. When it is considered that over 8,000 head went for eastern trade and export, the influence of outside trade is easily seen.

Over three thousand feeders were shipped East, the traders getting somewhere near their requirements for the first time this fall. Notwithstanding the large run prices were steady and some of the best caught a nickle per cwt., higher than the previous week. No change in export and veal calves figures.

Cattle prices quoted are:

Best export steers	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Fair to good shipping and export steers	4.50 " 4.75
Best butcher steers	4.45 " 4.80
Fair to good steers and heifers	3.85 " 4.50
Common steers and heifers	3.10 " 4.35
Best fat cows	3.75 " 4.25
Fair to good cows	3.25 " 3.50
Common cows	2.00 " 3.00
Best bulls	3.25 " 3.50
Common bulls	2.50 " 3.00
Good to best feeding steers 1,000 lbs. up	4.40 " 4.65
Good to best feeding steers 900 to 1,000 lbs.	4.45 " 4.35
Stockers 700 to 900 lbs.	3.50 " 4.00
Light stockers	3.00 " 3.50
Best calves	4.50 " 5.00
Heavy calves	3.25 " 4.25

Hogs

Packers hammered the hog market all week and at last succeeded in reducing the price twenty-five cents per cwt. Some state that they have hopes of knocking off another quarter, while others think the market is as low as it will go. One thing is certain that if shipments are not too heavy there is not going to be any great reduction. A representative of one of the packing houses stated that while prices might go some lower now he thought that the winter and spring would see them back at very high levels.

Hog prices quoted are:

Choice hogs	\$8.75
Heavy sows	7.00 to 8.00
Stags	5.50 " 6.50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts were lighter than for some time, but the demand is also light and prices show no change.

Prices quoted are:

Best sheep	\$5.00 to \$5.25
Choice lambs	6.50 " 6.75

Country Produce

WHOLESALE MARKET

Butter

Prices offered for dairy butter by wholesale dealers show a betterment of a full cent per pound on the better grades but are lower for the poorer stuff. This is in line with market conditions for good stock is at a premium at all times while the market is glutted with inferior grades. Dealers state that there is very little Manitoba dairy coming in but there is no danger of a famine on account of the heavy stocks in the East. They are able to lay eastern creamery down here for about twenty-four and a half cents and state that it is worth the difference in price. They have no fear that the early spring is going to see a stringency such as last when it was practically impossible to get any butter.

Prices quoted, f.o.b. Winnipeg are:—
Fancy dairy 24c. || No. 1 dairy | 23c. |
Good round lots without culls or mold	21c.
No. 2	18c.
No. 3	16c.

Eggs

This is the time of the year when the farmer or farmer's wife who is able to keep the hens laying can annex a lot of cash. Wholesale dealers state that they are willing to pay thirty-five cents per dozen for strictly new laid eggs. Receipts of new laid hen fruit are practically nil but there is yet a quantity of held stock coming. These bring 23½ cents per dozen, shrinkage out. Final returns would have been much better to the shipper had they been sent to market when fresh. Dealers are paying 26 cents per dozen for Ontario stock. This price includes the cases and the eggs are candled before shipment. Winnipeg dealers quote the following prices:—
Strictly new laid eggs 35c. || Straight runs (shrinkage out) | 23½ |

Hay

Receipts of hay are just about right to take care of the demand and prices show no change from last week. Prices quoted per ton, on track, Winnipeg are:
No. 1 Timothy \$16.00 || No. 2 Timothy | 15.00 |
No. 3 Timothy	14.00
No. 1 Prairie	10.00
No. 2 Prairie	9.00
No. 3 Prairie	7.50

Potatoes

Potato prices show another gain of offering 55 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Winnipeg, sacks supplied by purchaser. Shipments are fairly heavy but the demand is strong and all arrivals are taken. Most of the tubers are of very good quality.

Live Poultry

Excepting an advance of a cent a pound offered for geese, prices for live poultry show no change from last week. The abattoirs quote the following prices:
Spring chicken, per pound 12½c || Fowl, per pound | 9c. |
Old roosters, per pound	6c.
Turkeys, per pound	16c.
Geese, per pound	11c.
Ducks, per pound	12c.

RETAIL MARKET

Retailers offer prices to the country as follows:

Butter

Strictly fancy dairy in 1 lb. bricks 26c || Strictly fancy dairy, gal. crocks | 25c |

Eggs

Strictly fresh gathered 35c |

Dressed Poultry

Spring chickens, dry plucked, drawn, head and feet off 16c || Fowl (shipped same as chickens) 10½c | |
Turkeys, dressed and drawn	22c
Ducks, dressed and drawn	14c
Geese, dressed and drawn	14c

(Note—For the retail trade chickens and fowl must be dry plucked and not scalded).

HIDES, TALLOW AND WOOL

(By Northwest Hide & Fur Co.)

Green salted hides, unbranded	8c to 9c
Green salted hides, branded	7½c
Green salted hides, bulls and oxen	7½c
Green salted veal calves, 8 to 15 lbs.	10c to 12c

Green salted kip, 15 to 25 lbs.	8¼c to 9½c
Dry flint butcher hides.	15c
Dry rough and fallen hides	9c
Tallow	5c to 6c
Seneca root	34c to 35½c
Wool	10c to 11c

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 24.)

Receipts at the C. P. R. east end market to-day were: 700 cattle, 1,500 sheep and lambs, 250 hogs and 200 calves. The market was fairly steady and the trade was active and stocks were all sold out. Choice steers brought \$5.50 and common to medium, \$4.00 to \$5; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.00; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.00; sheep sold for \$3.50 to \$3.75; and lambs are strong at \$5.75 to \$6.00. Hogs were only fairly steady at \$8.25 and sows at \$7.25. Calves brought \$3.00 to \$12.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 24.)

At the Union stock yards to-day's trading at times assumed a breezy style, and an unusually large run was quickly absorbed. Many fine cattle passed over the scales, including a consignment from the West. Complaints of inferior quality were not numerous.

The run of 117 cars included 3,080 cattle, 13 calves, 95 hogs and 1,189 sheep. Several loads of best butcher cattle sold as high as \$6 a hundredweight, a keen demand for this class of animals being exhibited in more quarters than one.

Butcher steers and heifers were quite as firm on this market as on those of last week and prices ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.75, best cows sold at \$4.30 to \$5. Feeders and stockers were not begging buyers. Good animals ranged from \$5.60 down, while light weights were selling at \$4.75 up and stockers at \$4.25 to \$4.50 and a little higher.

As to exporters, to-day's transactions included a group which changed hands at \$6.32½ a hundredweight. This was probably the deal which brought the largest return of any registered around the export pen. The animals in question averaged about 1,345 lbs. Commoner stock sold at prices approximating \$6.25 a hundredweight.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 24.)

Cattle, receipts 28,000; market steady for best, others weak; beefs, \$4.60 to \$7.80; Texas steers, \$3.40 to \$5.65; western steers, \$4.10 to \$6.85; stockers and feeders, \$4.25 to \$5.60; cows and heifers, \$2.25 to \$6.30; calves, \$7.25 to \$10.00.

Hogs—Receipts 26,000; market more active; 10c higher; light, \$8.75 to \$9.42; mixed, \$8.25 to \$9.30; heavy, \$8.00 to \$9.10; rough, \$8 to \$8.25; good to choice heavy, \$8.25 to \$9.10; pigs, \$8.25 to \$9; bulk of sales, \$8.30 to \$8.85.

Sheep—Receipts 45,000; steady; native \$2.75 to \$4.50; western, \$3 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.60; lambs, native, \$4.75 to \$7.20.

BRITISH LIVE STOCK

(Oct. 24.)

Liverpool.—John Rogers and Son, Liverpool, cable to-day that demand in Birkenhead was very slow and although prices held firm the tone was weak and it would not be unexpected if prices came lower. Quotations ruled as follows:—
States steers from 13¼ to 14c.; Canadians from 12¼ to 13½c.; and ranchers from 11½ to 12½c. per pound.

Glasgow—Edward Watson & Ritchie report 454 cattle on offer, trade slow and prices as follows: Prime cattle 13½ to 14c.; secondary and ranchers 12c.; bulls 11 to 11½c. per lb.; weather mild.

CHICAGO WHEAT

(Oct. 24.)

Rumors that France had removed the duty on oats and potatoes led to a rally here to-day in the price of all grain. The wheat recovery was aided by the smallness of the visible supply increase, and there was little change in the closing figures as compared with Saturday.

The turnback upward in wheat began when after an early period of weakness no liquidation was precipitated by the decrease in delivery. In consequence covering began all over the floor. Preceding the reports of France removing

duties a better demand for ocean tonnage furnished some stimulus. There were also complaints of Hessian fly in Illinois and Ohio, but without much effect on the market.

Early selling of wheat was based largely on the fine crop prospects in Argentina, Australia and Russia, and on liberal world shipments. Big shorts were the first to cover in the corn pit. There was considerable talk to the effect that farmers were selling little and instead were feeding corn to cattle and hogs.

Speculative sentiment in oats appeared much affected by continuing reports that the French import duty of 8½c. a bushel had been suspended. Leading bears were buyers.

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT

(Oct. 24.)

Paradoxically speaking, the bears were the best supporters of wheat prices in the pit to-day. Commission houses have been liquidating orders of long wheat from the country, and although the market opened weak owing to fair domestic receipts and low cables, the buying power from the short interest absorbed all offerings following a cent decline from the previous close. This generous covering took about all the floating supply out of the pit and caused, after considerable hesitation, moderate buying by belated bears, which brought about a moderate rally or rather poor holding power. World's statistics were not very aggressive, but at the same time did not induce any buying for an actual betterment in prices. There was a liberal decrease in the amount on passage; the weekly export movement of wheat was less than last year, and the increase of 450,000 in the domestic visible supply was smaller than the trade expected. The primary movement holds under the receipts for the interior points, and is having the effect of moderating the effect of visible supply.

The millers were good buyers of choice offerings. Reports covering the sales of flour were irregular. One of the large companies was said to have sold large round lots, but the smaller concerns stated that inquiry and sales were very moderate.

EUROPEAN WHEAT YIELD

Ottawa, Oct. 23rd.—A cablegram received yesterday from the international agricultural institute at Rome gives the yield of wheat, estimated October 1, as follows:—

France—263,923,000 bushels, compared with 359,178,000 last year and a ten year average of 335,388,000.

Italy—153,339,000 bushels; 193,853,000 last year and 165,347,000 reported last month.

Roumania—110,863,000 bushels; 58,873,000 last year and 108,853,000 last month.

Great Britain and Ireland—56,075,000 bushels, against 54,250,000 last year and a ten year average of 55,355,000.

T. K. DOHERTY,

Canadian Correspondent,
Int. Inst. of Agriculture.

CANADIAN VISIBLE

(Official to Winnipeg Grain Exchange)

OCTOBER 21, 1910.

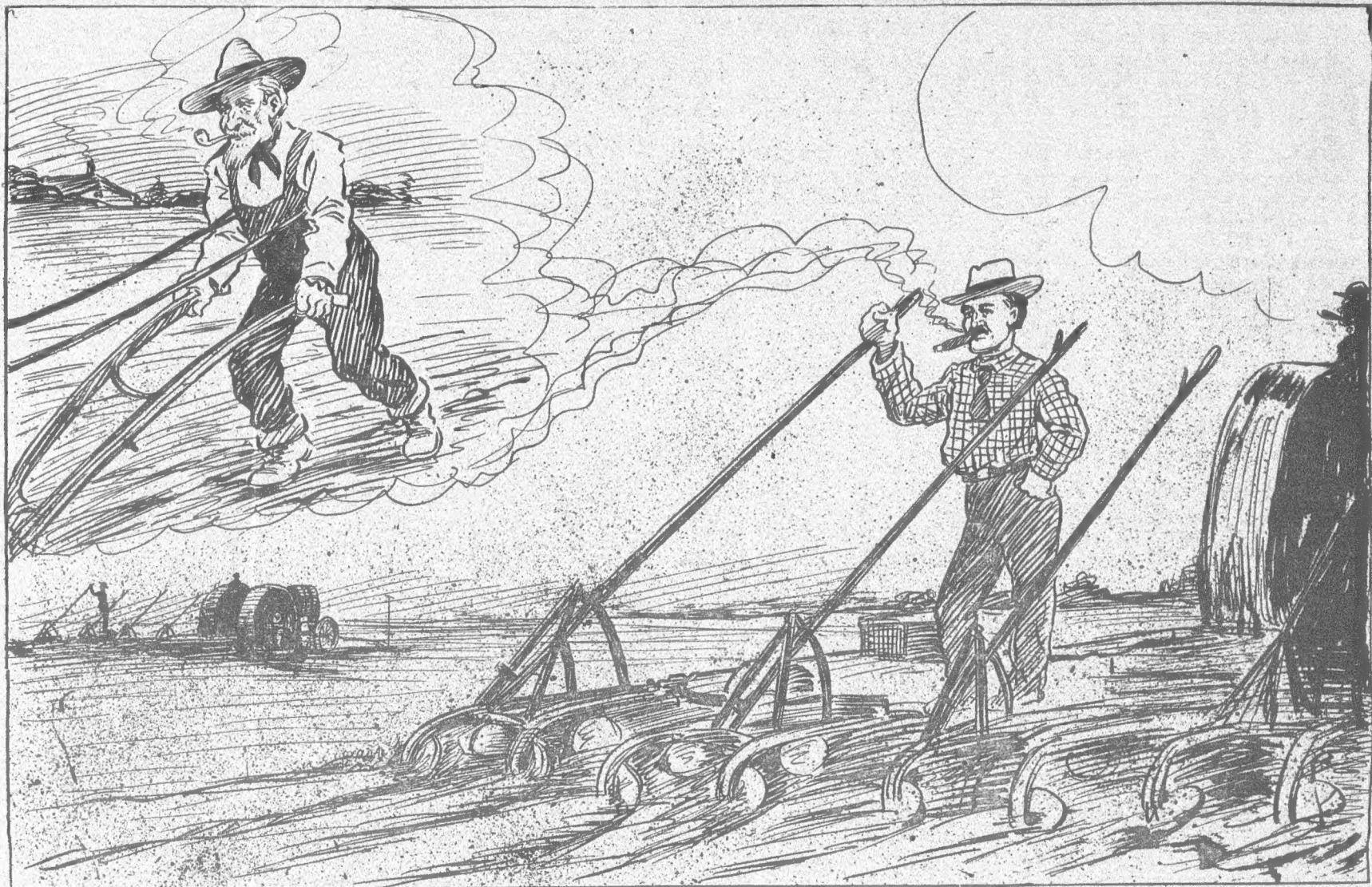
	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Total visible	10,414,934	8,247,275	830,678
Last week	9,544,924	7,895,049	735,527
Last year	10,544,282	8,175,173	847,070
Fort William	5,011,285	2,035,750	355,400
Port Arthur	3,132,475	2,121,565	333,005
Depot Harbor		103,458	
Meaford	56,216	41,112	
Midland Tiffin	435,363	1,630,034	4,387
Collingwood	69,900		47,993
Owen Sound	125,812	2,158,229	5,305
Goderich	255,367	180,318	36,020
Sarnia, Pt. Edward	119,040	71,889	8,000
Pt. Colborne	445,000	67,000	8,934
Kingston	63,570	325,782	8,151
Prescott	70,670		
Montreal	630,239	875,838	32,565
Quebec		36,000	

TERMINAL STOCKS

Total wheat in store, Fort William and Port Arthur on 24th October was 8,143,780, as against 7,929,931 last week, and 7,808,725 last year.

Total shipments for the week were 4,342,191. Amount of each grade was:

	1910	1909
No. 1 Hard	34,181	94,616
No. 1 Northern	1,194,111	3,028,320
No. 2 Northern	2,553,137	2,384,127
No. 3 Northern	2,201,616	1,018,880
No. 4	759,242	205,309
No. 5	233,234	43,204
Other grades	1,089,435	834,018
Total	8,143,780	7,808,725
Oats		
No. 1 White	2,263,132	220,624
No. 1 White C. W.	314,158	
No. 2	3,777,978	953,651
No. 3 White	352,771	221,963
Other grades	598,309	715,725
Barley	688,406	789,121
Flax	306,104	320,036



P.S.—The OLD WAY: The farmer with a Single-Furrow Walking Plow and a Clay Pipe.
The NEW WAY: Driving a Traction Plowing Outfit and smoking a

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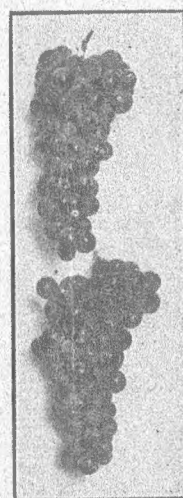
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54 Aikins Block

P.O. Box 645

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*Why not live in the mild sunny climate of the
Okanagan where one can make such
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Carlin Orchards

directly on the line of the C. P. R. Okanagan branch, is a
subdivision of the choicest fruit land in the Okanagan Valley.

The soil is mellow, deep and very fertile.

The district surrounding Carlin Orchards is producing
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are determined to settle this portion of their holdings at once.

For this reason we are able to offer 10 to 20 acre blocks
at a price that can never be duplicated in British Columbia.

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\$145 for land cleared and ready for cultivation. Terms ¼ cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years.

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Don't Fail

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opportunities which are worthy of your attention.



15,000 Canadian Poultrymen
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THE PEERLESS WAY

What these poultrymen have done you can do—no matter in what part of Canada you live; you can raise the crop that never fails—the crop that knows no bad years! If you have never kept poultry do not let that deter you; you will have fewer formed habits to overcome and will be ready to let The Peerless Way lead you to success. Or if you have been keeping poultry in a haphazard way, The Peerless Way will show you how to systematize your enterprise into a real money-maker. Even if you have made a failure of poultry-raising—even though you be discouraged—disinclined ever to consider poultry-raising again—investigate The Peerless Way for yourself and study the guarantee that it has to offer you; for, let us say this, whether you are simply a beginner, whether poultry forms only an incidental part of your farm work, whether you are already in poultry-raising as a business, The Peerless Way affords you a real way to increase the profits. Consider this very carefully. Then read every word of what follows and send for our big FREE book entitled "When Poultry Pays."

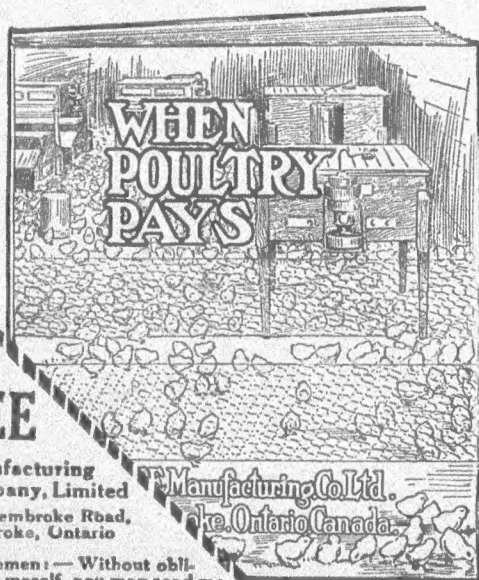
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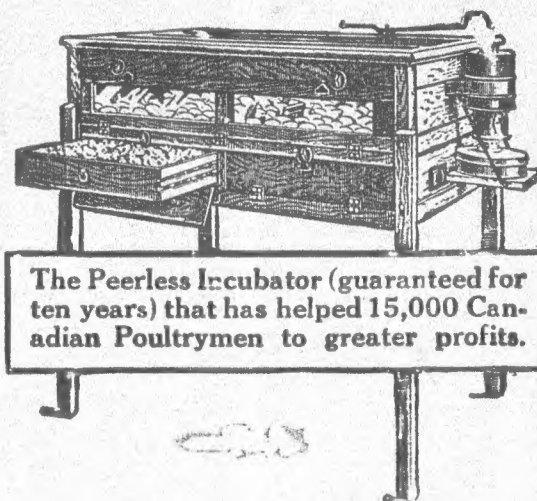
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Given the same care, time and attention as any other branch of agricultural work, there is no department that can be made to yield such handsome returns on small investment. We know this—15,000 Canadian poultrymen, working with our co-operation, have proven it for us. But it is one thing merely to "keep poultry" and quite another to get every last cent of profit out of the work. The profits are in the knowledge you possess—knowledge of how to proceed, in the first place, and after that, knowledge of **how to market your output.** The Peerless Way will guide you on

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The Peerless Incubator (guaranteed for ten years) that has helped 15,000 Canadian Poultrymen to greater profits.

both these essential points—will show you what to do and how to do it—and then, through our co-operative marketing plan, will take care of all the eggs and poultry you can produce and at highest market prices. When you get our book, read the letters we have printed in it from hundreds of followers of The Peerless Way in every part of the Dominion—it is from practical poultrymen who have never been able to do by any method what they have done by The Peerless Way. Get the book—just send the coupon—that brings it.

Let Us Show You How To Market—Right



Let us explain what we mean by Co-Operative Marketing—let us tell you about the method that has been proven by 15,000 poultrymen who command higher prices than the old way of selling poultry and eggs could ever have given them. Let us explain to you how to get all the profits that rightfully belong to you. Write us for further information about this proof of successful poultry-raising; let us tell you how it has been worked out, how it has been tested, and how it has been proven; let us tell you why it is the only way that successfully meets Canadian climatic conditions—why there is no farm in Canada on which poultry would not pay better than any other crop—why our methods are so simple and yet so practical, that a schoolboy could not fail with them—why you could not find a better investment for either part or all of your time. Send for the book.

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